THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG, NEAR THE SOUTH WEST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND——WEEKLY PAPER, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE——SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER, FOUR DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE——ADVERTISING ON REASONABLE TERMS.

VOLUME 48. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1833. NUMBER 66.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, Corner of Ross and Second streets,

where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

☞*Building Materials and Workmen*

WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received, by the Commissioners of the Western Penitentiary, on or before Friday, the 5th inst., for supplying the following quantity and kinds of building materials.

BRICKS.

100 thousand good, hard, well burnt bricks.

STONE.

2 thousand perches of select building stone.

LIME.

5 thousand bushels of well wood burnt stone lime.

SAND.

20 thousand bushels of good, clean river sand.

LUMBER.

50 thousand feet inch measure of two inch white oak plank;

25 thousand feet inch measure 3 by 5 inch white oak scantling;

30 thousand feet, inch measure, of common white pine sap boards;

5 hundred common rafters, 27 feet long, 3 by 5 inches, of white pine or hemlock;

100 thousand common white pine shingles;

20 thousand common four feet plastering laths;

15 thousand feet, inch measure, of two inch common hemlock, or white pine plank.

CAST IRON.

240 thousand pounds of door jambs, sky lights, ventillators, breckets, water pipes, &c., as per patterns and drawings.

WROUGHT IRON.

200 plates of ¼ inch boiler iron, 2 by 5 feet; 20 tons of bar iron, as per bill of dimensions.

WORKMEN.

A few first rate bricklayers and masons are wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, on being found competent. Also, a Blacksmith, of ability and industry.

Any information may be obtained of the subscriber, at the Prison, or Exchange Hotel.

JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.

☞ The Mercury and Advocate will insert the above until forbidden. April 2—tf

JAMES IRWIN

HAS on hand, and offers for sale, on accommodating terms—

25,000	pounds	BACON;
3,500	do.	FEATHERS;
2,000	do.	CAST STEEL;
500	do.	CROWLEY STEEL;
700	do.	ZINC;
4,000	do.	LAMP BLACK;
4,000	do.	COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
500	do.	CANDLEWICK;
35	barrels	PITCH;
30	boxes	Ky. Manufactured do.;
40	kegs	do. do. do.;
20	barrels	Prime PORK;
150	do.	No. 2 and 3 MACKEREL;
30	tons	LOG WOOD;
80	Salted	HIDES;
200	Dry	do.;
500,000	Kentucky	SEGARS;
120	bundles	BINDERS' BOARDS;
75	gross	BONNET BOARDS;
200	reams	WRITING PAPER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5—tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN

may 11, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET.

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

November 22, 1832.—tf

WANTED,

SOUTH Carolina and Michigan Paper. Also, Foreign and American

GOLD, AND BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES

Six per cent. allowed on Special Deposits,

Payable to Order, or return of Certificate. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, *No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.* Jan. 15, 1833.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,

Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

CITY DISPENSARY,

Physicians' Prescription, and

FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.

J. B. COCHRAN.
THOMAS MILLER.

Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

JUST received, per Steam Boat Navarino, and for sale by JAMES IRWIN, corner of Market and Water streets:

100 barrels of Molasses

ALSO, IN STORE.

5 tons Scorched Salts.

March 15, 1833—tf

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE, No. 8, Market street.

March 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;

600 lbs. Candlewick;

Carded Cotton;

Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.

Sattinet Warps.

For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,

January 20, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do Cincinnati Soap;

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by H. MAC SHANE,

Feb. 14.—tf. 76 Front street.

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

February 26.

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to

CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.

Dec. 25—tf

For Sale,

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 48, Wood street,

Pittsburgh. March 12.

CARPETING.

THE Subscriber has just received his Spring supply, among which are,

3 *ply Imperials,*	*Brussels,*
Scotch Ingrain,	*Royal Damask,*
Eng. Kiddermister do.	5-8 3 4 & 4-4 *Venitians*

FLOOR CLOTH BAIZES, Fig'd and Plain.

Tufted, Imperial, Brussels, and Wilton

HEARTH RUGS.

PIANO, TABLE, AND STAND COVERS.

Floor Oil Cloths.

ALL WIDTHS, of Various Patterns;

Hemp, Manilla, and Sea Grass Door Mats;

Flat and round Stair Rods, &c. &c.

A. M'FADDEN.

No. 17, corner of Front and Market streets.

N. B. A supply of *Curled Hair MATTRASSES* constantly on hand, or made to order.

April 9—tf A. M'F.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

S. J. SYLVESTER.

Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer,

HAS removed his Store from the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, to the stand of Messrs. Holdship & Son, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, where he will keep on hand an extensive assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Writing and Printing Paper, Wall and Wrapping Paper—together with every article in his line, Wholesale and Retail, on accommodating terms.

April 2, 1833

J. CHISLETT,

Professor of Music & Painting,

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,

PITTSBURGH.

J. C. begs, most respectfully, to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a school for teaching Drawing and Painting, in all their various styles; and he hopes, from the patronage he has already received, and by assiduous attention, to merit his share of public support.

A Ladies' Class will be attended to on every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock; and Gentlemen's at 2 o'clock on the same days.

Lessons will be given on the Piano Forte, Harp, and Singing, at his residence, or attendance on private families.

N. B.—Piano Fortes Tuned and Repaired.

March 26—3m

HERBS.

AN assortment of carefully dried Medicinal and Culinary Herbs; put up in the neatest manner by the Shakers, among which are Lemon Balm, Hoarhound, Catnep, Peppermint, Spearmint, Pennyroyal, Rue, Sage, Tanzey, Summer Savory, Thoroughmost Hyssop, Sweet Marjorum, Wormwood, Digitalis, Lobelia, Inflata, Slippery Elm Bark, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.,
Corner of Fifth and Market streets.

April 23—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,

BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

Just Received, and on hand,

HAVANNA and Rio Coffee; Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, and Souchong Teas; Loaf, Lump, and N. O. Sugar and Molasses; Champagne, and Cogniac Brandy; Jamaica, St. Croix, and New Orleans Rum; Holland Gin, (hour glass brand;) Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sicily, Malaga, and Marseilles and Bourdeaux claret wines.

Best Sperm Candles, warranted pure, & Winter Strained Oil; Fresh Salad Oil; Castile, Shaving, Boston, Palm and Rosin Soap; Almonds, bunch and bloom Raisins; Raisins in kegs; Fresh Mackerel, No. 2; Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, &c. &c.; Spanish Indigo, Fustic, Campeachy Logwood, Camwood, Blue Vitriol, Saltpetre, Epsom Salts, Alum, Copperas, Chalk, &c. &c.

Corks, Sap Sago Cheese, Phila. Glue, Starch, and Richmond and Pittsburgh manufactured Tobacco, well assorted; together with Salt, Iron, Nails, Paper, Ropes, &c.

Comprising, together, a lot of goods selected with the utmost care, and which are recommended with confidence. For sale on accomodating terms.

HENRY F. SCHWEPPE,
Corner St. Clair & Penn Sts.

N. B. Expected to receive shortly, White Havanna Sugar; 30 bbls. Tanners' Oil, from Boston.

April 9, 1833—2m

A. LAMONT & Co's Patent Vices:
Fullers' Screws:
Timber Wheel, do.:
Mill, do.:
Mill Spindles:
Blanchard's Cast Steel Corn & Grass Scythes:
Do. German do. do.
Thompson's Sickles—on hand and for sale by

JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market & Water sts.

March 29—tf

OLD WINES AND LIQUORS.

WE have made several late importations of these articles, and now offer—

Champagne, of every variety of brands, in pint and quart bottles;
Madeira, do. do., up to $8 per gal. and $72 per dozen;
Pale, Brown, and Gold Sherry;
Malmsey Madeira, old and very rich;
Sercial do. do. do;
Port, Burgundy, and Claret;
Johannisberger, Markebronner, Hockheimer, Leibfromilch, &c.;
Champagne, Cogniac, and Premium Brandy, up to $8 per gallon;
Cologne Gin, in stone jars, (very superior;)
Old Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, &c.;

☞ Tavern keepers and others are informed that, in addition to these *Superior Wines and Liquors* offered them, we have, for common uses, all kinds, at less prices.

Ladies' Wines, and Cordials,

White Constantia, Marichine, Fentignac, with all varieties, sweet and mild.

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

March 8.—2m.

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

NO. 108 MARKET STREET.

WE invite the attention of buyers to our fresh stock of DRY GOODS, recently purchased in the eastern cities, upon the most advantageous terms, and among which will be found many desirable articles—all of which will be sold at a small advance on the original cost.

J. SHEA & Co.

N. B.—Persons who know themselves indebted to the subscribers for a longer period than six months, will please call and settle their respective accounts, previous to the 20th May next; and those having claims, will present them for settlement.

April 12—tf J. S. & Co.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

S. P. CHURCH & Co.

NO. 83 MARKET STREET,

HAVE just received, from New York and Philadelphia—

French and English Painted Muslins, of the latest Fashions;
do do Cambric Ginghams, do do
Hernani, Blonde Gauze, Merlin, Crape, Lachine, and other Fancy Hdkfs.;
Figured and Plain Gros de Naples, Gros de Swiss, Italian Lustrings;
Superior Pongee, for Ladies' Habits;
Super. Figured 4-4 Bobbinet Lace;
do do Swiss Muslins;
Splendid Painted Book Muslins, new style—for Dresses;
Green and White Blonde Gauze Veils;
Green Worst Barrege; Gauze, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons;
Bead Bags, Guards, and Purses;
400 Bunches of Seed and Cut Garnet Beads, for working Guards, &c.; comprising a greater variety than we have ever before offered.

Summer Cloths, French Bombazines, Circassions, plain and striped Mole Skin, Drillings, Wt. Satin, Jean, &c.

ALSO,

Blue, Black, Brown, Mulberry, and Mixed

BROAD CLOTHS,

With a general assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS; all of which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices, for cash, or approved credit. Please call and examine, before making your purchases. April 19.—6w

PITTSBURGH AND COAL HILL

TURNPIKE ROAD.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Books will be opened in the city of Pittsburgh, from 9 o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday, the 27th day of May next, at the house of H. BADGLEY, in the Diamond, to receive subscriptions for the stock of the Company, authorised by a late act of Assembly to be incorporated, under the name of "THE PRESIDENT, MANAGERS, and COMPANY of the PITTSBURGH and COAL HILL TURNPIKE ROAD," "for the purpose of making an artificial road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of W. Arthurs, Esq. in the county of Allegheny." And the said books shall be kept open during the same hours, for the space of six successive days; during which time, one or more of the undersigned commissioners will attend.

Harmar Denny,	Walter Forward,
William Hays,	Aaron Hart,
W. W. Irwin,	Wm. Porter,
Wm. Arthurs,	James Brown,
John D. Davis,	Andrew Bayne.
Robt. Watson.	COMMISSIONERS.

Pittsburgh, April 22, 1833—1m

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY, April 3, 1833.

AN Election for a President and ten Managers, a Treasurer, and a Clerk of the Company, for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, at Pittsburgh, will be held at the Toll House, on Monday, the 6th day of May next, to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. JOHN SNYDER,

Clerk and Treasurer, pro tem.

April 5—1mo

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.

THE Gentlemen of the Bar are respectfully informed that we have lately received, on consignment, an extensive Law Library, among which are some very valuable Reports. We are instructed to sell the books at the lowest prices.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

April 19—tf

JOSEPH FISCHGENS & Co.

NEW RECTIFYING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 4, GRAY'S ROW,

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale—Alcohol, from Rectified Whiskey, Foreign and Domestic Brandy; Gin, Whiskey, Cordials of all descriptions; good cider; Vinegar by the barrel, or small; which, being manufactured by a person acquainted with the business, are presented as pure.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1833—2m

LEWIS HUTCHISON,

HAVING associated HARVEY F. BOLLMAN with him in the Commission Business, it will in future be transacted at his Ware House, No. 92 Front and 44 Water street, under the firm of

Lewis Hutchison & Co.

Who intend keeping on hand a general assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, for sale at the lowest market prices. Their warehouse being large with a convenient enclosed yard for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, &c., they solicit consignments of these articles, also every description of country produce. Liberal advances made on consignments.

Jan. 25, 1833—3m.

Fitz-George—New Novel.

FITZ-GEORGE—a Novel: in 2 vols.

2. Tales of Military Life: by the Author of 'The Subalterns:' in 1 vol.

3. Lives and Exploits of Banditti and Robbers, in all parts of the world. By C. Mac Farlane, new and complete Edition: in 2 vols.

4. Tales and Novels by Maria Edgeworth, volume 3.

5. Progress and Discovery on the more northern Coasts of America: by P. F. Tyther, Esq.; No. 53 Family Library.

6. Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature: by A. W. Schlegel: in 1 vol.

The above New Works are just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh

April 16—4t

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's

Drug Store, Corner of Fifth and Market street.

NEW WORKS.

CONVERSATIONS on Religion, with Lord Byron and others—held in Cephalonia—a short time previous to his Lordship's death: 1 vol.

2. History of Spain and Portugal: vol. 4.

3. The Lady's Medical Guide; being a popular treatise on the Causes, Prevention, and Mode of Treatment of the Diseases to which Females are particularly subject—by the late Richard Reece, M. D.: 1 vol.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

Bookseller and Stationer, No. 44 Market st. opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. April 26.—3t.

Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgage, on good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.

March 12, 1833.

TO RENT,

THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by *S. J. Sylvester*, corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or WM. ROBINSON

January 29, 1833.—tf

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

UNDER the Superintendance of *William B. Lacey, D. D.*, is prepared for the reception of Pupils at any time.

The design of the Institute is to impart an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education; and, having engaged teachers of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the President hopes to fulfil the design.

The expense of board and tuition, in the Institute, will vary, according to the branches taught, from $120 to $200 per annum.

Of the qualifications of Dr. *Aikin*, who is employed as a teacher of the Natural Sciences, the learned and well known Prof. Eaton thus speaks: 'If you want a pretty good practical mathematician, one of the best botanists in America, an experimental chemist, of the first order, a very superior Geologist, Mineralogist, and Zoologist, you have him in Dr. *William Aikin*.'

For the practical results of the Institute, so far as time has afforded an opportunity for their development, Dr. Lacey respectfully refers to the following communication:

Mr. Craig—Permit us, sir, through your columns, to convey to the public an expression of the high gratification afforded by a recent visit to the 'Western Female Collegiate Institute,' under the charge of the Rev. William B. Lacey, and opened for the reception of pupils about six months ago.

We attended, on the 22d ult., the first examination of the Students, and deem it an act of justice to the learned and indefatigable gentleman at the head of the Institution, as well as important to western parents, that there should be given a public and responsible assurance of the high promise of this New Seminary.

The Young Ladies were examined in Rhetoric, Moral, Mental, and Natural Philosophy, Criticism, and Belles Lettres, Geography, and the use of the Globes, Arithmetic, the French Language, and other studies, essential to a polite and finished education. In all, and by all, great readiness and proficiency were exhibited. In the French Language, the peculiar advantage of learning its accent and idiom from a lady, who had herself acquired a knowledge of it in early youth, under the most favorable auspices, was evident from the accuracy and distinctness of the pronunciation of her pupils.

In mental improvement, every facilty which deep acquirement and a most happy mode of imparting instruction can bestow, is here offered to the Student, and in the refined and winning elegancies of female deportment, an example is constantly presented, which cannot fail to attract, and impress itself lastingly upon those within its influence.

Indeed, we know of no advantage peculiarly desirable in an Institution of the kind, which this does not seem to possess.

Respectfully, sir, your most ob't serv'ts,

GEORGE UPFOLD, D. D.
EDWARD Y. BUCHANAN,
CHARLES SHALER,
T. B. DALLAS,
JAMES S. CRAFT,
O. METCALF,
J. K. M'NICKLE,
NATH'L RICHARDSON,
JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. WADE.

March 12.—tf

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their Wholesale Paper Ware House to No. 79, Third street, next door to their old stand.

☞ The highest price given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.

March 22.—tf.

LAMPS,

Opened, at the Carpet Warehouse,

NO. 17, MARKET STREET,

BRONZED ASTRAL LAMPS;	
Suspending do	do
1 and 2 Branch Mantel	do in setts;
Single Mantel	do
2, 3, & 4 Branch, store & church	do
Crane-neck, Pulpit	do
Students' and Desk	do
Pullies, Chains, Hooks, Balls, &c. &c.	

With all sizes Lamp Wicks.

A. M'FADDEN.

April 9—tf

OFFICE for the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Stocks, &c.; No. 68 WOOD STREET. Western, and every description of Bank Note Paper, purchased at a low rate of discount.

WANTED,

Doubloons, Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Thalers, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Bank of England Notes, at high premiums.

6 per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, in sums not less than $100, to remain 30 days or more. Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

GEO. A. COOK, Exchange Broker.

April 9, 1833.

J. S. PEYTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the South side of the Diamond, two doors west of Market street.

April 16—3t

REMOVAL.

Hoge & Wainwright

HAVE removed their Hardware Stores from No. 100 Wood, and 139 Liberty street, to No. 54 Wood street—at which place they intend keeping an extensive and well assorted stock of

Hardware, Cutlery, Whips, &c.

☞ The attention of the public, generally, is respectfully requested. April 12—2m

ANTI ANGULAR SYSTEM OF WRITING.

MR. WINTER, having acquired a knowledge of Mr. Smith's incomparably excellent system of Penmanship, having practised under him, and become well acquainted with his *method* of Instruction, and with the *manner* in which he has secured so much success in his beautiful and accomplished art, would now inform his numerous friends, and the citizens generally, that he intends to devote special attention to that important branch of Education.

Mr. W. has already introduced this system with astonishing success, in his *Academy, in Smithfield street, between Fifth street and Diamond Alley*, where specimens of the great and rapid improvement of his Pupils may, at any time, be seen.

Private Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen will be attended to, at such time as shall be most convenient. On Monday next, the 22d inst., Mr. W. intends commencing an evening class, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The number will be limited. An early application is therefore necessary, for those who wish to attend.

Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Grammar, Composition, Geography, with the use of the Globes, &c., will continue to be taught in the above Academy, as usual. April 19.

Wall Paper and Velvet Borderings.

RECEIVED, this day, a large assortment—embracing the latest eastern patterns, some of which are very elegant—call and examine them, at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

Corner of Third and Wood streets, late H. Holdship & Son. April 5.

Saddlers' Tacks and Sparables.

60 BOXES assorted sizes, received from the manufacturer, and for sale at *eastern prices*, by JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market and Water streets.

April 19, 1833—tf

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

5000 Pounds PRIME SKIRTING LEATHER on hand, and for Sale by WALLACE, HOWE & Co.

February 26, 1833.—tf

BANK STOCK.

THE sale, by Public Auction, (P. M'Kenna, Auctioneer,) of the Capital Stock of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh, will be commenced, and Books of subscriptions opened at the 'Exchange Hotel,' in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 29th day of April, instant, and continued from day to day until the whole stock is sold, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and three o'clock, P. M. of each day.

Jacob Forsyth	Cornelius Darragh
Michael Tiernan	George A. Cook
Samuel Smith	Samuel Pettigrew
Thomas S. Clarke	William Eichbaum
Samuel Church	William Marks
James Adams, Jr.	James B. Irwin
Wm. Stewart, [merch.]	William Robinson Jr.
James Kelly	Samuel Fahnestock
Humphrey Fullerton	Richard Gray
Robert S. Cassat	Joseph Oliver
Josiah King	Thomas Scott
Edward D. Gazzam	William B. Foster
George Miltenberger	James S. Craft
William Holmes	*Commissioners.*

April 5, 1833—ts

PROPOSALS

For Publishing a Register and Directory of Pittsburgh and vicinity, including the Northern Liberties, Allegheny town, Kensington, Birmingham, and Lawrenceville—

CONTAINING a list of the Banks, Insurance and Chartered Companies, with the Names of their respective Officers, and all necessary information relative thereto; the Post Office Establishment, Rates of Postage on Letters and Newspapers, with the times of arrival and closing of all Mails received and made up in the City, *in detail;* the times and places of holding the Courts in the state of Pennsylvania; a Table exhibiting a detailed account of all Established Courts to be held in the city during the present year, with the names and residences of all officers belonging thereto; a list of City Officers, their places of business, &c.; names of Professional Gentlemen belonging to the Law, Medical, and Theological Departments, their places of residence, &c.; a summary account of the Western University, Theological, Female, and other Seminaries; and, in short, of all the various Institutions and Societies in the city and vicinity; a detailed account of the City Water Works; names of the President, Directors, &c. of the Turnpike and Bridge Companies; Officers of the Engine and Hose Companies, with the times of their stated Meetings; a summary account, or view, of the Manufacturing Establishments in the city and vicinity, including those for the manufacturing of Rolled Iron, Castings, Steel, Steam Engines, Nails, Farming Utensils, Glass, Cotton, Woollen, Paper, Flour, Salt, Leather, White Lead, Oil, Tobacco, &c.; a Table exhibiting, as nearly as may be, the amount of Imports and Exports for the year ending April 1st, 1833; a list of Steam Boats built in the city and vicinity since A. D. 1812, with the amount of Tonnage and Cost; names and location of all Public Buildings, Streets, Alleys, Lanes, and Roads; also, the names, respective occupations, places of business, and residences of all Heads of Families, Firms, and of all doing business in the city and vicinity, in correct Alphabetical Arrangement; with such other Statistical Information as may be likely to prove interesting and useful to the Public. Illustrated by a Copper Plate Engraving of a plan of the city.

As a work of this kind addresses itself so directly to the business part of the Community, the subscriber believes he may rely with confidence upon the liberal patronage of the Public.

CHARLES B. TAYLOR.

CONDITIONS.

The Work shall contain at least 200 duodecimo pages, printed and bound equal in every respect to the latest Philadelphia Directory, and delivered to subscribers as soon as possible after the 1st of May, at one dollar per copy, payable on delivery.

April 16.—3t

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of GREENAWALT & COVER, Watch Makers & Jewelers, was dissolved, on the 1st instant, by mutual consent. The Notes, Books, and Accounts, are left with Wm. Greenawalt for collection. All persons having claims against the firm, will present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to said firm, will make payment to him without delay.

WM. GREENAWALT,
SAMUEL COVER.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, generally, that he has opened, opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel, in Wood street, where he offers for sale Watches, and Watch Trimmings, Jewelry, Silver Plated, and Brittania Ware, Silver and Common Spectacles, fine Pen Knives, a few superior Brass Eight Day Clocks, with a general assortment of Goods in his line.

WM. GREENAWALT.

N. B.—Watches and Clocks carefully repaired, and warranted. April 26, 1833.—3t.

A Second Hand Piano Forte FOR SALE LOW.

APPLY to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette. April 26, 1833—tf

REMOVAL.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

HAVE removed to the corner of Fifth and Market streets, where a general assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, &c. &c.** will be constantly kept on hand, and which they offer, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms. April 23—tf

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers, at Private Sale, the Mansion House at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, now occupied by Benj. Weaver, as a Hotel, together with all the vacant ground attached. As this property, and long established stand is pretty generally known to the public, it is unnecessary to give a further description of it, as those who would wish to purchase, will examine for themselves—the terms will be easy, as only part of the money will be required in hand. For further particulars, apply to

BENJ. DARLINGTON,

April 23—tf No. 51 Market street.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Within the city of Pittsburgh; some of the property is improved, and some unimproved. Inquire of

B. DARLINGTON,

March 19, 1833. No. 54, Market st.

STONE'S Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry—Just received and for sale at

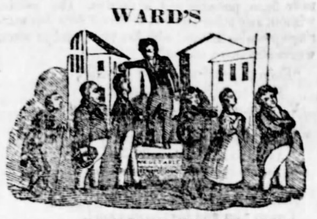
S. J. SYLVESTER'S.

April 9. Corner of Wood and Third streets.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

WARD'S



VEGETABLE HAIR OIL.

IN all ages of the world, a beautiful head of hair has been considered the greatest ornament ever bestowed by nature upon the human frame, and indispensably necessary to the perfection of personal beauty. It is a very general complaint of young persons, that their hair is falling off becoming dry, or unhealthy; this may be owing to the application of improper and injurious oils, or to the entire neglect of the hair. Without proper attention, diseases of the hair will arise, which are often found to occasion thinness, falling off, and frequently total baldness. For these evils, and the necessary inconveniences attending them, Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil will be found in all cases a sure remedy. Before offering this Oil to the public it had been tried in hundreds of cases of baldness, thinness and falling off of the hair, and in every instance its salutary effects have been realized to admiration. It has never failed to produce a new and beautiful growth of hair on heads already bald, and to check that falling off which so often occurs. In cases where it becomes dry and ceases to grow, this Oil will very soon render it healthy, and produce a rapid and beautiful growth, without the least injury to the most delicate head; nor does any falling off follow after using it. That loss of hair, which so often takes place after sickness, may be easily prevented by using this celebrated Oil. In short no Oil has ever been offered to the public that gives such universal satisfaction, and stands the test of experience like Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effects of this Oil, the following testimonials, from gentlemen of high respectability, are most respectfully submitted:—

Extract of a letter from John A. Wadsworth, M. D., of the city of Providence, R. I. to W. & L. Krumbhaar & Co., of Philadelphia.

*Gentlem

POETRY.

From Mrs. Hale's Magazine,

THE SWEDISH GIRL.

"Previous to the departure of Baron De Stael from Sweden, he was enamoured of his second cousin, a beautiful young girl, whom he had promised to marry; but after the offers received by him from the Neckar family, he wrote to inform her of the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed, and that his union with a lady whom he did not love, would be the means of raising his family from poverty and obscurity. His cousin, without any other answer, returned him his marriage promise stained with her tears, and in seven weeks she was a corpse."

"Even to *pause* on such a thought!
How could it cross his mind!
Vain honors *trafficd'd* for and bought
With happiness resigned!
And love like mine cast meekly by,
At cold ambition's call!—
My heart, be calm!—why should I sigh?
Tears, tears, why will ye fall?
The Swedish girl should scorn to stand
'Tween him and his adopted land.

Ay, take thy bride, the gifted one,
And glory in her fame!
And when, pervading in the sun,
Her genius lights *thy* name,
Forget amid its dazzling rays
How dim thine own appears;
Nor think upon the heartfelt praise
Was thine in former years,
When mingling love, and hope, and pride,
With her now coldly thrown aside.

Ay, wed another—wed the great!
Gain wealth, but with it *care!*
Soon shalt thou feel its galling weight,
And mourn each glittering snare
That wiled thee from thy plighted vow,
From first and unfeigned love;
And bade thee to a *stranger* bow,
A stranger's *bounty* prove!
Madness! that one so loved by me,
Should ever thus degraded be!

For *him* what could *I* not have borne,
What wo or poverty!
And rich in love, have smiled with scorn,
When heartless wealth rolled by,
I would have urged him up the steep,
Where hangs the noblest crown
Honor may gain, or virtue keep—
An honest man's renown!
Soothed him when yielding to his toils,
And brightened each success with smiles.

Yet why thus linger o'er a dream
That my fond spirit bound,
But left my soul no cheering beam
To light the darkness round!
Well, be it so!—I may not speak
What stirs within my heart;
The fettered spirit soon will break
Through all things, and depart;
Yet 'twould be sweet again to bless
The object of past tenderness!

It may not be! I cannot ask
Earth's happiness for one
Who hath imposed the bitterest task,
That woman's pride has done.
I'll curse not, though I may not bless
The idol of my youth,
But, in my *wreck* of happiness,
I'll prove unfaltering truth.
And, blotted thus with tears, return
That pledge I would, but cannot spurn!"

And such is woman's love! not even pride,
That oft quells passion in its fiercest tide,
This high souled, injured Swedish girl could save:
Fair spring wove garlands o'er her early grave.

MOINA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Encyclopædia Americana.

ANTHONY WAYNE,

A distinguished general in the American army, was born in the township of Easttown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, Jan. 1, 1745. His father was a farmer of great respectability, and passed a long life of usefulness to his country, having frequently occupied a seat in the provincial legislature, and repeatedly distinguished himself in expeditions against the Indians. His grandfather was a warm friend of liberal principles, and commanded a squadron of dragoons, under king William, at the memorable battle of the Boyne. He emigrated to America in 1722. The subject of this sketch received a good education though, for some time after his entrance into school, he spent much more time in planning and executing military amusements, than at his books; but, in consequence of a threat of his father to consign him to the drudgery of the farm, he applied himself assiduously to study, and, in mathematics, attained great proficiency. After leaving the Philadelphia academy, at eighteen years of age, he took up his residence in his native county, and commenced the business of a surveyor, in which he acquired great reputation and success, devoting also a portion of his time to practical astronomy and engineering. On these subjects he left manuscripts, which have obtained high commendation from adequate judges. He likewise filled some county offices, and took a very active part in the preparation for the struggle which resulted in the independence of these United States. He was one of the provincial deputies, who, early in the year 1774, were chosen by the different counties of Pennsylvania to take into consideration the alarming state of affairs between Great Britain and her colonies, and report concerning it; and a member of the Pennsylvania convention, which shortly afterwards assembled at Philadelphia, and excited powerful emulation in the other colonies. In the same year, he was chosen a representative of Chester county, in the provincial legislature, and, in the summer of 1775, was appointed a member of the committee of safety, to whom the duty appertained of calling into actual service the *associators* (as they were termed,) and providing for the defence of the province against invasion from abroad and insurrection at home. Being desirous of serving his country in a military capacity, to which his natural bent was strong, he retired from civil employment in September, 1775, and raised a company of volunteers, of which he was unanimously elected colonel. In January of the ensuing year, he was appointed, by congress, colonel of one of the regiments which they had resolved to raise in Pennsylvania, and, at the opening of the campaign, received orders to join the army under general Lee, at New York. Thence he proceeded with his regiment to Canada, and shared in the unsuccessful attack upon the enemy at Three Rivers (conducted by general Thompson,) on which occasion he was wounded, and distinguished himself for his bravery and good conduct in uniting and bringing off the broken troops. After the retreat from Canada, and the departure of Gates to join Washington's army, he was intrusted, by general Schuyler, with the command of the fortresses of Ticonderoga and mount Independence. Feb. 21, 1777, he was promoted, by Congress, to the rank of brigadier general. He continued in command of Ticonderoga and its dependencies until the month of May, when, in consequence of his earnest solicitations, he was allowed to join the main army, under Washington, in New Jersey, where he was immediately placed at the head of a brigade, which he made every exertion to bring into the field in the highest state of discipline. After the British retreated from New Jersey, the commander in chief complimented him on his bravery and good conduct. As soon as the object of the next movement of sir William Howe was developed, general Wayne, in pursuance of the directions of Washington, left his brigade under the next in command, and proceeded to Chester, in Pennsylvania, to arrange the militia who were to rendezvous there. In the battle of Brandywine (Sept. 11, 1777,) he commanded a division stationed at Chad's ford, for the purpose of resisting the passage of the column under Knyphausen. He maintained the contest with the utmost gallantry until near sunset, when, at length, overpowered by numbers, and perceiving the enemy, who had defeated the right column of the American army, approaching his flank and rear, he was compelled to retreat. A few days afterwards (on the 16th,) Washington determined to try the fate of another battle; and, both armies being arrayed in Goshen township, Chester county, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaster, the action was commenced with great spirit by Wayne, who led the advance. It was soon arrested, however, by a violent storm, which rendered it impossible to keep the field. On the 20th, Wayne, in pursuance of the orders of the commander in chief, to move forward upon the enemy, and endeavor to cut off his baggage, took an excellent position, with 1500 troops, including militia, a mile south of the Warren tavern, and three miles in rear of the left wing of the British army, whence, after being reinforced, it was his intention to march and attack the enemy's rear when they decamped. He made every arrangement to prevent a surprise; but the British, having received full intelligence of his movement, from traitors, and being faithfully piloted by them, contrived to attack him unawares, with superior numbers, and obliged him to retreat after an obstinate resistance: but his troops formed again at a small distance. This affair having caused some to attach blame to him, he demanded and obtained a court martial, by whom it was unanimously decided that he had done "every thing that could be expected from an active, brave, and vigilant officer, under the orders which he then had;" and he was therefore acquitted "with the highest honor." At the battle of Germantown, he evinced his wonted valor, leading his division into the thickest of the fight, and, in covering the retreat, he used every exertion which bravery and prudence could dictate. His horse was killed under him within a few yards of the enemy's front, and he received two slight wounds, in the foot and in the hand. During a large portion of this campaign of 1777, owing to a combination of circumstances, he performed alone the duty of three general officers. About the middle of February, 1778, when the army was in winter quarters at Valley Forge, and suffering miserably from the want of provisions, he was detached with a body of troops to New Jersey, in order to secure the cattle on the eastern banks of the Delaware, and to destroy the forage which could not be removed, lest it should fall into the hands of the enemy. This was a most hazardous and arduous enterprise, within the limits of the enemy's lines, and in a district of country subject to his control whenever he chose to exert it: but he cheerfully proceeded to execute the orders of the commander in chief, and literally carried on a winter campaign beyond the reach of any aid. After several skirmishes with the enemy, in all of which he was successful, he succeeded in sending to camp several hundred head of fine cattle, many excellent horses, suited for cavalry service, and also in securing a quantity of forage, and destroying much more, for the whole of which, to the well affected, he executed certificates in due form. He returned to the army about the middle of March, and, with his officers and soldiers, received the thanks of the commander in chief. In all councils of war, general Wayne was distinguished for supporting the most energetic and decisive measures. In that which was held before the battle of Monmouth, he and general Cadwallader were the only two of the seventeen general officers who were in favor of fighting. This engagement added to his reputation, his ardor and resolution having been so conspicuous that Washington mentioned him with particular distinction in his official report to congress. In 1779, Washington, having formed a corps of light infantry, composed of a select body of troops from the different regiments of the army, appointed general Wayne to its command. In July of this year, he was intrusted, by the commander in chief, with the execution of a design which he had formed for attacking the strong post of Stony Point, on the Hudson river. For the details of his success in carrying the fort (on the 15th of July) by a night assault, and making the garrison prisoners with bayonets alone, without firing a single gun, we must refer to the history of the times. In the attack, he was struck by a musket ball on the forehead, which grazed the skull nearly two inches in length, just under the hair. He fell, but instantly rose on one knee, exclaiming, "Forward, my brave fellows, forward!" then, in a suppressed voice, said to his aids, "Assist me: if mortally wounded, I will die in the fort." They did so, and the three entered amongst the foremost troops. The wound fortunately proved slight. The thanks of congress, and a gold medal emblematic of the action, were presented to Wayne for his "brave, prudent, and soldierly conduct." At the end of the year 1779, the corps of light infantry was dissolved; and, soon afterwards, general Wayne resumed his command in the Pennsylvania line. During the Campaign of 1780, he was constantly actively employed; and, in that of 1781, which ended in the capture of Cornwallis and the British forces at Yorktown, he bore a conspicuous part. He was sent by Washington to take command of the forces in Georgia, where the enemy were making formidable progress. After some sanguinary encounters, he accomplished the establishment of security and order, and was presented by the legislature of the state with a valuable farm for his services. Peace soon after followed, when he retired to private life. In 1789, he was a member of the Pennsylvania convention, and an advocate of the present constitution of the U. States. In 1792, he was appointed by Washington the successor of general St. Clair in the command of the army engaged against the Indians on the western frontier. It was at first supposed that his ardor would render him an unfit opponent of a foe remarkable for caution. He soon, however, proved the incorrectness of this idea. He established admirable discipline among his troops, and by his wise and prudent measures in preparing for an engagement, and the skill and bravery with which he fought and gained the battle of Aug. 20, 1794, near the river Miami of the Lakes, he brought the war to a completely successful termination. In 1795, he concluded a definitive treaty of peace with the Indians. General Wayne died in December, 1796.

LOTTERY!—WHO HAS HEARD OF IT?

There is now established in this city, and under the protection of the law itself, strange as it may seem, a species of lottery in which there are thousands of tickets sold every week. But it is not peculiar to Boston; it has branches throughout the United States. The property invested in it every year is more than $95,000,000; the brokers who have their living by it, and the formers of the schemes, are unknown in numbers, but measures are now on foot to enumerate them. There are about 50,000 of the capital prizes drawn every year in the Union, and it is surprising, nay, it is most horribly awful,—that every one of these prizes costs the drawer his life. Whoever is so lucky as to draw one of them must die. Some perish by consumption, some by palsy, others by fevers, and a host of them by suicide. Indeed, the suicides alone outnumber all those who draw capital prizes in other lotteries, by ten to one.

The inferior prizes are innumerable; one of these classes is always the cause of as many murders as it has tickets: another produces smaller crimes; the smallest prize always produces, in its holders, diseases of both body and mind; some ticket holders run mad altogether and are sent to the Lunatic Hospitals; others break out in cursing and swearing; forget the rights of their neighbors, violate the peace, create riots, engage in brawls, run to the gambling houses, and the abodes of lust; defy their God and his government; and, in short, act as though their prizes were absolute destroyers of the conscience and understanding.

There is not one poor man in a hundred, that has not been made poor by speculating in this lottery; there is scarcely a disease known to physicians, that is not drawn from its cursed wheel; not less than one third of all the sickness, and poverty, and crime of society, are its consequences.

Our government sustains the lottery by all means in its power. It grants express powers of selling the tickets, to all who wish to sell them;—it speculates in the scheme itself, not merely thro' the individual agency of its officers, but in its official capacity, deriving revenue from the system; many of our largest manufactories do nothing else but supply the brokers with the means of carrying on their traffic; scores of our richest merchants live on the proceeds of the tickets; hundreds of poorer and meaner citizens peddle them out for a living; and the great mass of people, in the very face of poverty, disgrace, crime, and death, rush to the shops and buy—IT IS THE LOTTERY OF INTEMPERANCE!

We have procured a scheme of the Lottery, showing the prizes, &c. that will be drawn this year, in various parts of the country.

SCHEME.

200	of the highest prize, being	200	suicides.
100	" next highest,	100	murders.
10,000	" "	10,000	consumptions.
10,000	" "	10,000	deaths by inflamatory diseases
1,000	" "	1,000	accidental do.
20,000	" "	20,000	other deaths.
50,000	" "	50,000	crimes less than murder
30,000	" "	30,000	paupers.
100,000,000	blanks,	$100.000,000	thrown away,

Tickets can be procured at more than a thousand places in Boston, and at prices that must suit: drawing every day.—*Boston Journal.*

Latest from Rio de Janeiro.—The brig Sultana, Willis, arrived at this port yesterday in fifty-five days from Rio de Janeiro, which place she left on the 24th of February. Captain Willis informs us that, prior to his sailing, two English ships had arrived at Rio de Janeiro, having on board about *seventy* persons whom they had picked up at sea. From their statement, it appeared that the British ship Britannia, bound from England to Van Deiman's Land, with upwards of two hundred convicts on board, accidentally took fire at sea, while the mate was drawing liquor from a cask in the run, and burned to the water's edge. More than a hundred persons, men and women, perished in the flames. After the vessel took fire, the crew and some of the passengers constructed rafts, on which about seventy embarked, and were fortunately saved from a watery grave by the timely approach of the two vessels above alluded to. On their arrival at Rio de Janeiro, a subscription was opened for the relief of the sufferers, and about $4,000 had been raised when the Sultana sailed.

It will be recollected that the wreck of a burned vessel was fallen in with some time since, by the ship Martha, at New York, with a number of dead bodies floating near it. Among the surmises then made as to the identity of the ship, was one, that the wreck was that of a convict ship from England. It is probable that this is the same vessel.

The commercial advices by this vessel are four or five days later than those before received.—No sales of Flour had been made since the former letters, and the prices of coffee and hides were unchanged.

We are indebted to Captain Willis, for a file of Rio de Janeiro papers, to the 23d of February, inclusive.—*Balt. Amer., April* 24.

FROM BOMBAY.

By the ship Black Warrior, arrived at this port, we have received files of Bombay papers to the 5th of December last. The following paragraphs are not altogether without interest.

BOMBAY, Nov. 2.—With deep sorrow we learn from the Bengal papers that the people of Cuttack, in the district of Ballasore, are suffering the utmost distress for want of food, in consequence of the destruction of their crops by an inundation which occurred in October, 1831. About 200 people are already said to have died of starvation, and the survivors are represented as suffering all the horrors of famine. Many distinguished English gentlemen, and some worthy and compassionate Hindoos, and other native residents of Calcutta, have made a subscription, and bought a quantity of rice, which they have sent to Cuttack, to be distributed, gratis, among the poor people. The government had also despatched a small ship laden with the same article, not, however, to be given away, in charity, to the starving population, but to be *sold at prime cost.—Bombay Durpun.*

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.—Girmejee Appa Josey was yesterday afternoon admitted a member of the Christian Church. He was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, in presence of several Europeans and Hindoos.

A great fall of Locusts took place at Kamptee, on the 3d of October, which seemingly came from the south west.

We have before us two numbers of the Calcutta Enquirer, a very interesting journal, edited bona fide by a native gentleman, named Baba Krishna Mohana Banerji. He informs us that she has embraced Christianity; and we learn from a private letter that he has, after a sufficient probation, been baptized by the Rev. Mr. Duff, one of the General Assembly's Missionaries.—*Bombay Weekly Guide.*

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.—We are sorry to learn that some cases of cholera have occurred in the native town yesterday, which terminated fatally, and that there was lately such a heavy fall of rain in the Southern Conkan, that almost one half of the crops has perished.

BOMBAY, Dec. 3.—We learn that it has been or is about to be resolved, that all the diplomatic correspondence of the British Indian Government with the native states shall be henceforth conducted in the English language. The first effect of this will be a great demand for competent persons acquainted with good English at the native courts; and the second, we should hope, will be a more extensive diffusion of English literature and English ideas throughout the native states, and ultimately the substitution of the English for the Persian language, as the language of high and polished Indian society.—*Salem (Mass.) Gazette.*

British West India Colonies.—The following information, respecting the British West India Colonies, acquires more interest at this time, when their future fate depends on the measures which may be adopted by the British Government, with regard to the Slave population:—

Estimates of the value of the British West India Colonies, as taken from the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords, and recently published in London:—

Jamaica,	58,126,298	Grenada,	4,994,365
Barbadoes,	9,089,530	St. Vincent,	4,206,866
Antigua,	4,364,000	Dominica,	3,056,000
St.Christopher,	3,783,800	Trinidad,	4,932,705
Montserrat,	1,078,440	Bahamas,	2,041,500
Nevis,	1,750,100	Bermudas,	1,111,000
Virgin Islands,	1,093,400	Honduras,	578,760
Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice,	18,410,480	Tabago,	2,682,920
	7,410,160	St. Lucia,	2,529,000

So that the whole amount is no less than 131,051,435 pounds.

Rolling Helix Lever Watches.—An invention has been made by Mr. M'Cowall, of Leeds and Wakefield, which promises to be of important use in watch and clock making and every kind of machinery. The invention is a new and very superior method of communicating motion from one wheel to another, by what the inventor calls the rolling helix lever. The inventor gives the following account of it:—"Of his helix lever the following are the valuable and distinguished properties. First; it passes over equal spaces in equal times, and consequently all times, at equal distances from the centre of motion, a perfection never before accomplished by any practical method of communicating motion. Secondly, it has a continued line of centres, and a single point of contact.—Thirdly, its pressure is always in a line parallel to its axis, by which all the friction of shoulders is avoided. And, lastly, it has a rolling action, which materially reduces the friction at the points of contact. In communicating motion by means of toothed wheels, it is evident that every tooth must transmit some degree of imperfection on coming into action, and on ceasing to act, and consequently imperfections will be multiplied, in proportion to the number of teeth. An examination of a yearly clock on the old principle, and one on that of the new, will evince the immense superiority of the latter in this respect. On the old principle the number of teeth is 1272, and the number of consequent imperfections 148,000,000. On the new principle the number of teeth is 130, and the number of consequent imperfections 179,760. This striking fact clearly establishes the vastly superior accuracy of the new principle as applied to all mechanism designed for the measurement of time. If a machine, constructed upon the old principle, to produce a certain quantity of motion, requires a moving power of 192 ounces, or 12 pounds, one constructed upon this new invented principle will produce the required motion with the wonderful small power of 6 ounces.—This great superiority arises from the peculiar construction of this lever, and its peculiar mode of action, which places it so decidedly above every other invention yet presented to the public. By means of this, the inventors have been enabled to construct an eight day clock with only two wheels, and only requiring a weight of 6 ounces, while one constructed upon the old principle requires 4 wheels and 3 pinions, with a weight not less than 12 pounds to keep it in motion."

Of the origin of Musk, where it is formed, and of the nourishment of the animal which produces it. From Lettres Edefiantes et Curieuses.

Hitherto people have talked differently of the origin of musk. Some authors pretend that it is formed in the naval of the animal; but they are certainly mistaken, since it is formed in the bladder. This animal is the sort of small goat, which the Chinese call hiang-tchang-tse, that is to say, the odoriferous or musk goat. Tchang-tse signifies goat, and haing properly signifies odor.

On the east of Pekin is a long range of mountains, where there are great numbers of these musk goats. The people who kill them sometimes sell the flesh by itself, and dispose of the musk to those who deal in it. They cut out the bladder of this animal, and, lest the musk should evaporate, tie it tight about the neck; and when they want to preserve it for a curiosity, they dry it.

The musk adheres to the internal coat of the bladder, in form of a salt. That in grains is the most valuable, and is called theou-pan-hiang. The other, which is called mi,hiang, is less esteemed and much smaller in the grain. The female bears no musk; or at least what in her resembles that substance has no smell.

Serpents are the most common food of these goats; and though these serpents are of an enormous bulk, yet the goats easily kill them; because as soon as a serpent is within a certain distance of a goat, the former is by the smell of the musk so stupified, that it can move no more.

This is so evident, that the country people who go to seek for wood, or make charcoal on the mountains, have no beter secret to preserve themselves from the stings of these serpents, which are very dangerous, than to carry two or three grains of musk about them. In this case they sleep securely after dinner; and if any serpent should come near them, it is forthwith laid asleep by the smell of the musk, and can go no farther.

Wabash and Erie Canal.—Nineteen miles of the Canal, designed to connect the Wabash River and Lake Erie, were put under contract in July last; and the Indiana Canal Commissioners have given notice that proposals will be received at Fort Wayne, on the 15th of May next, for the construction of fifteen miles in addition; making a line of about thirty four miles in length, extending from Fort Wayne to the Wabash, at the mouth of Little River.

A part of the lands granted by Congress to the State of Indiana, to aid in the construction of the canal, lie within the State of Ohio, extending from the State Line to the Maumee rapids, and comprising every other section within a strip of five miles in width, along the whole distance, which is about seventy miles. A subsequent law of Congress authorized an arrangement to be made between the two States, by which Ohio might accept the lands within her boundaries, and construct that portion of the Canal. Nothing, however, had been done hitherto, with regard to the selection of the lands, which was postponed until the States should come to some agreement on the subject. Our last Legislature settled the question partially, by some resolutions, declaring the opinion of the General Assembly that the proposed improvement is one of great importance to this State, but, that the heavy expenditures already incurred in the construction of the Ohio and Miami canals, render it inexpedient for the State now to decide upon undertaking a work of such magnitude. It is therefore declared that if Ohio shall ultimately decline to accept the lands and construct the canal within her limits, before the time fixed by Congress, she will authorize Indiana to sell the lands and invest the proceeds in the stock of a Company to be incorporated by the Legislature of Ohio, and the decision shall be made before the 1st of January, 1838. In the mean time, Indiana is authorized and invited to make the selections and necessary surveys of the lands.—*Dayton Jour.*

The last *Rail Road Journal* contains an article, copied from the London Atheneum, relative to a new plan for constructing rail ways, which seems to us to involve some curious phenomena. The article is entitled "Undulating Rail Ways," and the results arrived at by the experiments made are contradictory of two principles which have been heretofore assumed as axioms in the construction of rail ways; first, that power is most advantageously employed upon a level; and, secondly, that where an ascent or descent becomes necessary, the inclination of the plane of ascent or descent must be uniform. The patentees of the new plan affirm, on the contrary, that in both cases, the most advantageous application of power is on an undulating line, whether on a horizontal or inclined plane.

Both these principles were illustrated on a model; the moving power being a spiral spring,—and the results are said to have shown invariably, that, at least on that scale, a power which was unable to move a given weight upon a level, transferred it with facility and despatch on an undulating rail way; and that the like comparative results were produced upon an uniform and an undulating ascent.

These appear to contradict established principles in mechanics, yet they are vouched for as undoubted facts. Measures are in progress to test them on a larger scale, by constructing a rail way for several miles.—*Balt. Amer.*

Elevation of the Earth.—At a late meeting of the Royal Society in Edinburgh, an interesting paper was read by J. F. Johnstone, Esq., on the causes of the progressive elevation of the earth in northern latitudes, both on many parts of the sea coasts, and throughout the interior, especially of Scandinavia Proper. The former he ascribed to the accumulating deposits of sand and gravel, washed from some shores and transferred to others, occasioned frequently by currents of the ocean, which produced an apparent retirement of the sea from some parts of the coast, and a progressive elevation of the land on others. The elevation of the earth, however, in the interior of the northern latitudes, he ascribed to the contraction of the earth, by the gradual cooling and consolidation of the internal fluid. Supposing the cooling to proceed from the Poles inwards, the consequent pressure, by contraction, which ensued upon the internal fluid, must naturally cause an expansion towards the equatorial line, displaying itself in the ejection of mountainous ridges. The assumption from this theory was, that our earth was gradually approaching the minimum of heat, and consequently to a state of rest from volcanic action.

Improvement in Globes.—We published, some months since, says the Boston Daily Advertiser, a notice of the beautiful globes manufactured in this city, by Mr. Josiah Loring. He has recently mounted some of his globes in an improved brazen meridian, which possesses some advantages over any which, as far as we are informed, have been before made. This meridian consists of two concentric brazen circles. The outer circle is fixed to the frame of the globe, and the other to which the globe is suspended, moves within the outer circle, to which it is attached by a groove, in such a manner that the pole may be elevated or depressed, by the sliding of one circle within the other. The degrees on the moving circle thus indicate the elevation of the pole, by means of an index upon the fixed circle, and the globe is thus more easily and correctly adjusted, than when the common meridian is used. The globes mounted in this manner cost five dollars more than when mounted with the common meridian.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Rise of Lake Erie.—For the last several years, the rise of water in the Lake has made serious encroachments on its southern shores. For a considerable distance above the mouth of Black River, the bank of the Lake is low, without rock. Twelve years ago, the bank was generally sloping, with a wide beach. Now the waves beat against a perpendicular bank, which from continual abrasion is frequently falling off. From one to three rods in width are worn away annually. The phenomenon of this rise of waters, remains unexplained.—*Ohio Atlas.*

Wonderful Invention.—A watch maker, of the name of Buschmann, living at Eisenberg, not far from Attenburg, in Saxony, has contrived a piece of machinery, which, without the assistance of steam, has been found strong enough to move a heavily laden wagon, placed in a fresh ploughed field, with the greatest ease, although sixteen horses could not stir it. The machine may be easily handled, and the vehicle moved by it most safely managed. The inventor has been offered 200,000 dollars for the secret; but, as he had obtained patents from all the principal German governments, he has refused all offers.

CASE OF TOBIAS WATKINS.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday contains the opinion of the United States Circuit Court, for the Circuit, in the case of the United States vs. Tobias Watkins. It occupies nearly five of the spacious columns of that paper, but the particular points of the decision are few, and easily abstracted for the use of the general reader.—The reasonings and authorities cited are for the lawyers alone.—*Balt. Pat. April* 24.

Watkins was sentenced, on his conviction in August 1829, to three terms of imprisonment, of three months each, making nine months in all, and to pay fines to the amount of $3,050. The Court did not order him to stand committed until the fines were paid; leaving the United States to the civil process of writ and execution to recover the amount. Writs of execution against the goods of the defendant, (*fi. fa.*) were issued and returned without success (*nulla bona;*) and then, in February 1830, writs of execution against the body (*ca. sa.*) were issued, returnable at the May term. The writs were never returned, and the defendant remained in prison. Nothing appeared on the records until January 10th, ult. when the papers were filed by the late Marshal, endorsed "*Cepi*, delivered over to my successor in office."

On the 14th of January last, the defendant sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* in the Supreme Court of the United States, as heretofore published.—The Court granted the rule, and on argument made it absolute, and granted the writ. The defendant was accordingly discharged, but was immediately arrested upon new writs (of ca. sa.,) without purporting to be *alias* writs (writs reciting the issuing of the former writs unsuccessfully,) and without having revived the judgment by *scire facias*, although several years have elapsed.

Upon the return of these new writs, the motion was made to commit—which was resisted by the Counsel for Watkins, upon the following technical grounds.

1st. That the Defendant could not lawfully be arrested and held in custody upon these writs, after having been taken and discharged upon the former writs.

2d. That these writs ought not to have been issued without previous *scire facias*, more than a year and a day having elapsed between the issuing of them and of the next preceding writs.

3d. That the fines were excessive, and amount to a sentence of perpetual imprisonment.

The Court decided in favor of the defendant on the first point which made the discussion of the other two unnecessary.

The opinion of the court placed the discharge of the defendant upon the general principle that no man should be arrested twice for the same cause. Watkins having been arrested on a *ca. sa.* and discharged upon the return of the *habeas corpus* was legally out of arrest; the only exception to the general rule being a case of *escape*, in which by legal construction, the prisoner is still under lawful arrest. The United States might have had the full benefit of their judgment and execution if the Marshal had duly returned the first writ of *ca. sa.* and the Counsel had appeared for the United States, and moved the commitment. But having neglected their rights on that occasion, they are estopped from pleading the negligence of their agents, and the retention of the prisoner beyond the return day of that writ was illegal.—*Balt. American.*

From the N. Y. American, of 25th ult.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

The City Hotel, the largest and loftiest pile of brick buildings in our city, is now, at one o'clock, and since half past ten o'clock has been in flames. The fire broke out from a crack, as is supposed, of the kitchen chimney, in the south garret room, (which is arched to correspond with a lodge room on the same floor,) between the ceiling and the roof. The first discovery of it was made by a sweep, who, going on the roof to clean the chimney, perceived a smoke issuing from beneath the slates. The alarm was immediately given; but, owing to the great height of the building, the delay incident in forming a line of engines in order to procure water, none being near, and the difficulty afterwards of getting at the seat of the fire, it soon obtained the mastery, and burst with fury from the roof, and the whole south end of it was instantly wrapped in flames; which the water, that then began to be thrown upon it, seemed wholly powerless to check. The pressure, indeed, upon the hose, in forcing the water to such a height, was so great as constantly to burst it; so that it was soon reduced to a certainty that the upper stories of the building could not be saved. Furniture, travelers, and baggage, were poured forth from doors and windows. Two individuals, who had gone on the roof through an attic window, found a return through that way impossible. Their alarming situation, thus cut off from a retreat, became obvious to the thousand lookers on; when at last some one, from the window of the upper story, threw upon the roof, what seemed a handspike, to which a rope was attached. With great decision and presence of mind, one of the persons on the roof ran rapidly along the gutter—where a single false step would have dashed him to the earth—caught the rope, fastened it within the frame of an attic or dormant window, and then coolly descended by it over the cornice of the house, suspended by his hands in mid air, and was received into the window whence the rope was thrown. His companion followed the bold example, and was received in like manner. We have as yet heard of no accident—though the large slates falling from the roof amidst the ever active and fearless firemen—and the exposure of those fine fellows who are to be seen peeping now and then from windows around which all seems in flames—keep up constant anxiety for their safety.

The City Hotel belongs to Mr. John Jacob Astor, who, it is said, little insures. The Eagle and the Franklin Fire Insurance Companies are, we hear, the insurers of the furniture, but the loss to the excellent keeper of the Hotel, Mr. Jennings, must be unavoidably great.

Half past one o'clock.—The fire is subdued, though not extinguished. The whole roof and fourth story are burnt—the third is much injured, and the whole is deluged with water.

From the Journal of Commerce.

The building is about 100 feet in length, by 60 feet in breadth. It is owned by John Jacob Astor, who purchased it two or three years ago, at a cost, including the land, of $120,000 and upwards.

The damage to the building is perhaps $10,000. Insured. The occupant, Chester Jennings, Esq., was also insured to a much greater amount than his loss—but the inconvenience and interruption of business he will suffer in consequence of the fire, will be very serious. The hotel was crowded with guests, insomuch that within the last two or three days a number of applicants had been of necessity refused.

Water in the Desert.—Two persons who understood the business of boring for water, were lately taken to Egypt, by Mr. Briggs, then Consul at Cairo. They were employed, under the patronage of the Pacha, to bore for water in the Desert. "At about thirty feet from the ground (says the Repertory of Patent Inventions) they found a stratum of sand stone; when they got through that, an abundant supply of water was procured. We believe the experiment has succeeded at every place where it has been made. The water is soft and pure." In the Desert of Suez, a tank has been made of 2000 cubic feet contents, and several others are in building.

It is a question worthy of philosophical consideration, what may be the effect of this discovery on the civilization of Egypt and Arabia—the fertilization of the soil—the increase of population and the advantages derived by that commerce to which the barren and arid desert have presented so many obstacles.—*Boston Tran.*

Sugar in Florida.—The St. Augustine Herald states that a planter in Florida, last season, manufactured, from one acre of cane, *four hogsheads* of Sugar, averaging more than 1,000 lbs. to the hogshead, worth 9 1-2 cents. This is an extraordinary product, and may stagger those who are unacquainted with the superior capacities of the Florida soil. The prospects of Florida are brightening, and many capitalists are looking out for settlements. Col. Dummett's crop of sugar will be near 100 hogsheads, and bears a much better price in the market than the Louisiana sugar.

We are pleased to hear good news from our old friend, Col. Dummett. He is a "sweetener of life," and no sugar man is more worthy to have good crops.—*New Haven Herald.*

PITTSBURGH WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected, Weekly, for the Pittsburgh Gazette—Friday, May 3, 1833.

ARTICLES.	D.	C.	D.	C.
ALE.				
Per bbl.	6	00	0	00
ALUM,				
Per lb.		05½	0	6
ASHES.				
Pot, per lb.		4½	0	4½
Pearl do		4½	0	5
Scorched Salts		3½	0	4
APPLES.				
Per barrel	1	50	2	00
AXES.				
Pitts. bl'ck. pr doz.	14	00	16	00
Cast steel do	16	00	18	00
Mann's do	18	00	0	00
BACON.				
Hog, round		04½	0	05½
Hams, covered		7	0	07½
do uncovered		5½	0	06½
BEER.				
Pittsb. per bbl.	3	00	0	00
BEES WAX.				
Clear, per lb		17	0	18
BOTTLES.				
Castor oil, per gr.	8	00	0	00
Claret do	8	50	10	00
Wine, black	15	00	0	00
Porter, green	8	00	9	00
do black	12	00	0	00
Pint do per doz.	0	62½	0	00
Quart do	0	87½	0	00
½ gallon, do	1	25	0	00
Gallon do	2	25	0	00
BUTTER.				
Fresh in Market lb.		15	0	18
do in kegs, do		6	0	8
Roll in bbls.		9	0	10
CANDLES.				
Dip'd tallow per lb		10	0	0
Mould do.		12½	0	0
Sperm do		35	0	40
CHEESE.				
West. Res. per lb		06	0	6½
Eastern		12½	0	0
Pine Apple		12½	0	0
CHAINS.				
Halter, per doz.	6	00	7	00
Trace	10	00	12	50
Log, per lb		10	0	12
Chain Cables		11½		12½
COFFEE.				
Java, per lb.		16	0	17
St. Domingo		13½	0	14
Rio		15	0	15
Havana Coffee		14	0	15
COAL—Deliv. bush.		4	0	4½
CORDAGE.				
Ky. Hemp, pr lb.		8	0	00
Best white Rope		12½	0	00
Common do.		10	0	11
Best tarred		11	0	00
Common do		10	0	11
16 yd bed cords dz.	1	62½	0	00
18½ do do	1	87½	0	00
24 do do	2	50	0	00
37 do do	3	75	0	00
40 do do	4	50	0	00
Bed lacings 15 yds long, per doz	1	25	0	00
Plough lines, 10 yds long, pr doz	1	00	0	00
Manilla rope, lb.	0	19	0	20
Do bed cords 10 yds long pr doz	1	50	0	00
Do 16 yds long	2	50	0	00
Do 20 do	3	00	0	00
Do 30 do	4	50	0	00
Hemp packing yarn, per lb	0	10	0	0
COTTON.				
Miss. & Louis. pr lb		11	0	12
Tenn. & Alabam. do.		9	0	10
COOKING STOVES.				
Peterson's Patent—				
No. 1,	155	00	0	00
No. 2,	140	00	0	00
No. 3,	65	00	0	00
No. 4,	40	00	0	00
COPPER.				
Braziers, lb.		32	0	00
Sheathing		28	0	00
CORKS.				
Per gross		50	0	60
CRACKERS,				
Water (Davis) bbl	4	75	0	00
Butter do	4	75	0	00

CRIME IN FRANCE.

The Moniteur contains a general report on the administration of criminal justice in France during 1831. This document presents a multitude of more or less interesting results, of which the following are the most worthy of notice: The Courts of Assizes had to decide 5,850 cases, of which 5,340 were defended, and 510 tried by default. The former comprised 7,006 individuals, and the latter 672. Thus, there were, in 1831, 126 accusations, and 527 accused more than in 1830. The minister ascribes this increase to the renewal of nearly all the *parquets*, by which the dispatch of judicial police was necessarily slackened at the latter end of 1830.

On comparing the number of the individuals brought to trial in 1831, with the population of the kingdom, it will be found that there was 1 out of 4281 inhabitants. In 1830 this proportion was 1 to 4576. Twenty five departments have exceeded the average. Among them are the first departments of the Seine, Corsica, and the Pyrenees Orientales, as having the greatest number of accused, in proportion to their respective populations. The first of these departments had 1 accused out of 1040 inhabitants; the second, 1 out of 1376; the third, 1 out of 1390. The departments which had the fewest accused, compared with their population, are those of the Vosges and the Loire Inferieure; one was so happy as to have but 1 accused out of 11,371 inhabitants, the other, 1 out of 12,371.—Of the individuals tried, 4600 could neither read nor write; 2047 possessed but an imperfect knowledge of reading and writing; 767 could read and write well; and 190 had received a superior education. We find in another part of the account a statement which shows that more than one advantage is attached to instruction. Among the accused who could neither read nor write 42 only out of 100 were acquitted, whilst this proportion is 46 with regard to those who had but an imperfect knowledge of reading and writing; 56 for those who could read, and 69 for the accused who had received a superior education. —There were sentenced to death 108, among whom 2 committed suicide and 1 died in an hospital; 105 made appeals to the Court of Cassation; 14 upon the quashing of their first sentence were condemned to the same punishment before the second Court of Assizes; 78 of these condemned individuals obtained a commutation of punishment; 25 were executed. The Minister of Justice has comprised in a separate class, political offences, and those of the press, which are now tried by the Court of Assizes. In 1831, there were 671 trials relative to offences by the press, and political offences. Thirteen departments were without any of those trials; they are the Aisne, Somme, Charente, Corsica, Hautes Alpes, Correze, Creuze, Aveyron, Vosges, Landes, Allier, Cantal, and Haute Loire. Of these 671 cases, 540 were grounded upon political offences, and 131 upon offences by the press. The former comprised 837 individuals and the latter 201. 671 of the political offenders were acquitted, and 166 condemned to various fines or different periods of imprisonment. There were 131 acquitted and 70 condemned, for offences by the press. Thus the proportion of acquitted is 80 to 100 for political offences, and 65 for offences of the press. Of the 131 cases relative to the press, 74 were tried by the Court of Assizes for the Seine. In cases of the press, the proportionate number of acquittals in the department of the Seine, was 71 to 100; whilst in the rest of the kingdom it only amounted to 65 to 100. In the second part of the account, the Minister of Justice states the cases submitted to the Correctional Police. He then says:—"This account proves that, notwithstanding the difficulties we have had to encounter, justice has followed its regular course, and increased in activity. But your Majesty must have been struck with the relaxation which has been evident in the repression of crimes. This relaxation appears to me owing, partly, to the law of March 1, 1831, which, by requiring more than seven votes for a condemnation, has increased the chances of impunity, and partly to the excessive severity of the laws then in vigor.—Struck with this severity, and through fear of inflicting punishments, disproportionate with the crimes, the juries have often thrown back upon society, to its great prejudice, individuals who would not have escaped punishment, if the law had not been so severe. This disposition of the jury having become every day more evident, has pointed a serious evil, the fatal consequences of which called for an immediate remedy. The amendments lately made in our criminal legislation, seem to have answered this desirable end. They have effected a better distribution of justice, and satisfied the wants of social order by a repression at once more complete and less severe."

Submarine Boat.—In the course of last autumn, M. Villeroi, of Nantes, made a successful experiment at sea, off the island of Noirmoutier with a locomotive submarine boat of an entirely novel construction. It is ten feet six inches in length, and three feet seven inches diameter in its greatest width. The machinery by which it is impelled is said to be a mechanical application of the forms and means with which nature has endowed fish, and, in this instance, it is brought into play by the aid of steam. When the flux of the sea had attained its height, the inventor stepped into his boat, navigated for half an hour on the surface of the water, and then disappeared at a spot where the depth was between fifteen and eighteen fee', bringing up with him, on his reappearance, a quantity of flints and a few shells. During his submersion, he steered his boat in various directions, in order to deceive those who thought that they were following in his track, and rose at some distance from any of them.—He then shifted his course repeatedly, whilst navigating the surface, and at the termination of an hour and a quarter's practice, threw off the cover which had protected and concealed him, and showed himself to the spectators amidst hearty cheers. It is obvious, from the success which attended this essay, that with the aid of M. Villeroi's ingenious machine, an individual may traverse a considerable distance under water with the same velocity as a common boat, and after calculating the depth to which he should plunge, according to the density of the water, post himself under a ship's side for a hostile or other purpose, cut her cables asunder without being liable to detection, or descend for the recovery of wrecked stores, &c. The inventor was accompanied by two assistants, neither of whom suffered any inconvenience during their hour's submersion. The boat is constructed of iron.

Fudge!—The Richmond Jeffersonian says—"Before the infernal principles of the proclamation will be allowed to stand in the South, the soil will become one common sepulchre."—And again "the despotic principles of Jackson's proclamation will only flourish in the South over the graves of an extinguished people." We are almost tempted to believe in the Pythagorean doctrine of Metempsychosis, and that the soul of Ancient Pistol has found an abiding place on earth.

The Columbia Telescope—another of the swaggering tribe—raves thus, in the Davy Crockett vein: "How many Yankees, or Pennsylvanians, or Tenesseeans can be enlisted to come here fighting in the month of June? We will ourselves engage to eat every one of them without skinning or scaling, horns, tail, and all." The carnivorous Editor might *engage* to do this, and many other things, which he would fail in accomplishing.

"To make a threat
Is easier than afterwards essaying it,
Just as to sign a promissory note
Is not so difficult as paying it."
Lynchburgh Virginian.

The Edinburgh Review, in an article relative to *Stuart's Travels in the United States*, after speaking of the unexampled progress of population and civilization in America, holds the following language respecting the causes that have produced such astonishing effects, which we commend to the attention of the reader.

"The truth is, that *every man in America is instructed, reads the newspapers, and takes a part in the prevailing political discussions.* The hotels and public houses have all a pretty good assortment of books; much better, at least, than the trash usually met with in such places in this country. *The universal diffusion of education is, in fact, the grand, the distinguished excellence of America.* It is this that has rendered the terms, mob, or rabble, inapplicable even to the dregs of her citizens in the Northern States; and fits them for enjoying, without abusing, the freest institutions. Had the tenth part of the sum been expended in establishing schools in Ireland that has been thrown away in supporting a priesthood detested by the people, that country would not have been in the disgraceful state in which it now is.—And what but the want of education has drawn recruits to the standard of the Swing? and made our laborers believe that the destruction of their employers' property was the best means of augmenting their wages?"

From the National Intelligencer of April 26.

The Richmond Whig, of Tuesday last, publishes a quotation from a letter of "a very well informed gentleman," of which the subjoined is a part:

"For some months past the whole movements of the Executive seem as if they were shaped to suit the purposes of a gang of Bankrupts and Gamblers who have been trying to prey on the community. I do not mean to assert that this gang has influenced the course of the Government, though I am by no means satisfied that it has not done so. But I do intend to say, that if that gang had possessed the entire management of the relations of the Executive towards the Bank, they could not have pursued a course more favorable to their pecuniary interest than that which has been actually adopted, and meditated when it could not be carried into operation.

"The fact is, that the *real sin* of the Bank, in the eyes of the Executive, is, that it is refractory and unmanageable. When these people first came into power, on a current of overwhelming popularity, to which they thought every thing should yield, *they considered the Bank as a part of the spoils, and one of their first efforts was to possess themselves of the institution, for the benefit of their partisans.* All that would follow from the slightest concussion was seen, and it was determined, since there must be war, to begin it on the frontiers, by letting them know they were to have nothing to do with the bank. From that time they resolved, as they could not bend it, they would break it. This is the whole secret of their opposition. I know this so well, that I feel myself a much more profound jurist than all the lawyers and statesmen of Virginia put together; for in one half an hour, I can remove the constitutional scruples in the District of Columbia. Half a dozen Presidencies—a dozen Cashierships—fifty Clerkships—a hundred Directorships—to worthy friends who had no character, and no money! Why, there is more matter for deep reflection in such a sentence, than any twenty of Tacitus or Montesquieu! It would outweigh the best argument of your Madisons, and Randolphs, and Watkins Leighs!"

This is severe: but its greatest severity is its truth. We do not mean its literal exactness as to facts, but its general truth as to principles. We have no idea (nor ever had) that the President of the United States was in any manner implicated in the fraudulent motives of the most bitter of the assailants of the Bank. We believe that he has been assailed, as well as the Bank, and has been, in fact, influenced to a certain extent by the band of political conspirators against that institution, though they have hitherto failed to obtain the control of the Bank, which was their main object when they began with the President. As for the Secretary of the Treasury, we do not believe he has ever been hostile to the Bank, otherwise than officially, in accordance with the views of the Executive. He could not be, if he gave credit to the evidence of his own senses.

We believe it to be perfectly true—it is indeed susceptible of demonstration—that, as stated by this writer, when the followers of the party came into power, in 1829, they did "consider the Bank as a part of the Spoils," and that they made cocksure of "possessing themselves of the Institution for the benefit of their partisans." We believe the inveterate hostility to the government of the Bank which has been fomented in the bosom of the President, and kept alive by daily artifices practised upon him, had its origin in the rage of the foiled and disappointed hunters after the Spoils. We will not say, with this writer, that a few Presidencies, Directorships, &c. would revolutionize the politics of the government party; but we are thoroughly satisfied that a *discreet* use of the power of the Bank, in this wise, and in proper season, would have saved it from all the unwarrantable persecution it has since experienced.

From the Lancaster Journal, a Jackson Van Buren paper.

Gen. Robert McCoy, of Cumberland, a member of the last Congress, has been appointed by the Governor, a Canal Commissioner in the room of Josiah White, resigned. This gentleman, we believe, was one of the principal actors, in getting up, a short time ago at Carlisle, what was called the "Ingham Dinner," and with the exception of Mr. Coulter, he is the only representative in Congress, from this State, who voted *against the Enforcement Bill*, as it has been called. As we are not aware of any advantages of Mr. McCoy, over other applicants, for the station of Canal Commissioner, either as to capacity, experience, or integrity, are we to attribute his appointment to the favorable views entertained of his recent political course? Are nullifiers and nullification to be brought into favor in Pennsylvania?

A Southern Confederacy.—We published, some days ago, says the New York American, a letter from South Carolina confirming our own opinion of the existence of a settled wish and design, among some politicians at the South, to establish a *Southern Confederacy.* We now give an article in confirmation from a Virginia paper:

"There is yet abundant cause for the people to be vigilant. From an attentive and dispassionate examination of "the signs of the times," we are reluctantly led to believe that a systematic effort is being made in Virginia by the disciples of the South Carolina school of politics to poison the minds of the people against the General Government, and prepare them for their darling idea of a Southern Confederacy."

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1833.

General Anthony Wayne.—The Biographical sketch of this upright, able, and gallant Pennsylvanian, which we publish to day, is taken from the thirteenth and last volume of the *Encyclopædia Americana*, which has recently been published by Messrs. Carey, Lea, & Blanchard, in Philadelphia.

When some of the first volumes of this work were published, we took occasion to express a highly favorable opinion of its merits.—The work is now completed; during its progress to completion, we examined the contents of its each volume, with some care, and we do not hesitate to express the opinion that the work has been conducted with unflagging ability and industry from its commencement to its conclusion. The work was designed for the use of persons who would wish "to take part in the conversation or society of the well informed," and to furnish to such persons, at a moderate price, an extensive repository of information, to which access could be had at all times. To heads of families, in the country, who would desire to possess such a repository, and who yet cannot afford to purchase such a work as Rees' or Dobson's Encyclopædia, this work would be invaluable. Indeed, to every person who is desirous to increase his stock of information, or to furnish to his family a book of convenient reference, this work is highly desirable.—Many persons object to *subscribing* for books because they have sometimes been imposed upon—that objection cannot now occur, because the work is complete, and its execution fully equal to its promise.

The Weather, and the Prospect of Crops.—The weather continues dry, the earth is parched with heat, and the prospect of crop is, we are told, discouraging. The excessive and uncommon heat, we trust, will, however, shortly be followed by refreshing showers of rain.

The River is now low, but small Steam Boats still continue to run.

Stock in the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh.—On Monday last, 29th April, the sale of this stock commenced, at the Exchange Hotel, in this city. On that day, 2271 shares were sold at an average of $53 60 per share. On Tuesday, 3389 shares were sold at an average rate of $54 20. On Wednesday, 3731 shares were sold at an average rate of $55 60 per share, and yesterday, at 3 o'clock, the residue, 2609 shares, was sold at an average rate of $56 25 per share.

The Flat Head Indians.—During Mr. Catlin's first exhibition of his Indian Portraits, his attention being called to the story of the four Flat Head Indians who had crossed the Rocky Mountains, and traveled to St. Louis, to get correct information about the Christian religion, he stated, in reply to a question, his reasons for disbelieving the account published in the papers during the last winter, but suggested that, if any gentleman would write to General Clarke, at St. Louis, all doubts would be removed and the truth fully established. On Wednesday evening last, Mr. Catlin informed us that during that day a Methodist Clergyman of this city showed him a letter, from one of the same persuasion in St. Louis, containing a full confirmation of the statement first published on the subject, thus leaving no room to doubt the truth of this most extraordinary embassy to St. Louis.—The Clergyman at St. Louis had conversed with Gen. Clarke on the subject, and gave his replies in his own words, which agree entirely with the account published in the letter last winter.

Newspapers.—The extract from *Stuart's Travels in America* is rather too complimentary, and gives too much credit to the *whole* people of the United States.—It is not true *"that every man in America reads the newspapers."* It is a melancholy fact, that there are hundreds of thousands of persons, who, notwithstanding the low price of newspapers in this country, still refuse to take one; and there are many others who seldom see one, unless they find it, or steal it, or what is but little better, from week to week, and from day to day, meanly sponge upon their neighbors. In this way, from a miserable desire to save a little money, they do injustice to the printers, impose upon the good nature of their neighbors, and degrade themselves in the estimation of every respectable person.

This paragraph is indited and intended to operate as an infliction upon such petty pilferers; and, we trust that, when some of them read it, it will excite in their checks a blush of mortification and shame, and induce them to alter their ways.

While we thus do justice upon these pilferers, we must also do justice to that large, liberal, and intelligent class of the community who do patronise and read the newspapers; in every part of the country they are distinguished by their greater intelligence, and stand as beacons of light to those around them. A newspaper, even if conducted with moderate ability, if it always eschews the dissemination of bad principles, must be valuable and instructive to those who read it.

Jefferson College, Canonsburgh, Pa.

This Institution is now in a more prosperous condition than at any former period. Notwithstanding the multiplication of colleges in the west, the number of Students, in this College, has been gradually increasing. During the last Session, upwards of 230 were in actual attendance.

Additional buildings have been erected, on the farm, for the accommodation of students, who may nearly support themselves by laboring three hours daily.

Facilities of self support are also extended to such as reside in the college, and to private boarders, if they desire it.

The New College edifice, affording the most ample accommodations, has been completed, and was occupied during the last Session.

Preparation has been made, in the Refectory, for boarding 50 students.

The price of boarding, in private families, varies from $1 to $1 62 1-2 per week—on the farm, 75 cents; and, in the college, $1 25.

The College expenses amount to $25 per annum, which include tuition, fuel, janitor's services, library, repairs, and all contingent expenses.

Professor Green, of the Medical College, Philadelphia, will commence his course of Lectures on Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., early in June.

Mr. John W. Scott, and Mr. James Park, have been chosen Assistant Professors in the College.

The Modern Languages will also be taught by an experienced and approved Professor.

The Summer Session will commence on the 1st day of May. April 24, 1833.

Important.—This morning, only, says the New York American, we received the annexed letter from Havre, written at the moment of the departure of the Charles Carroll. It is important, as showing—if the intelligence by estafette from Paris be well founded—that the negotiation between the French Admiral, the Porte, and Mehemet Ali, for checking the march of Ibrahim, had been disregarded by the latter—that Sir *S.* Canning had failed to induce Spain to interfere against Don Miguel—and that the Pedroites had made a hit at Oporto.

"HAVRE, March 24.

"The Charles Carroll is going out. The estafette, from Paris, brings news of General Solignac having taken 600 prisoners in a sortie from Oporto; and that the Egyptian army, by the latest accounts, was marching on Constantinople.

You will have heard Canning's negotiation has failed. The Spanish government is not disposed to join England and France against Miguel.—The eternal Dutch and Belgian question still unsettled.

Lafitte was on the point of selling all his property to pay his debts. The idea of a subscription was started by a friend; and his hotel, worth, perhaps, more than 2 1-2 millions, will be purchased and given to him. Many persons, who would have subscribed largely, will not contribute any thing, because politics are mixed up with the affair."

Great Failure in Calcutta.—We are informed, says the Boston Centinel, that letters have been received in this city, announcing the failure of the house of Alexander & Co., in Calcutta, for the enormous amount of *eighteen millions of dollars.* The effect of this will no doubt be severely felt by several mercantile houses in Europe. The establishment consisted of seven partners, and upwards of 1,200 clerks; on one floor were twelve counting rooms.

THE WHITEFOOT'S OATH.

KILKENNY ASSIZES.

DUBLIN, *March* 16.—On Wednesday last, ten men were tried and convicted of a midnight attack on the house of Martin Kavanagh, of Johnstown, so far back as the 23d November, 1831, and with assaulting him and administering unlawful oaths. It appeared on the trial that Kavanagh had since entered into the Whitefeet confederacy, been tried, convicted, and ordered for transportation at the last assizes. His wife and an apprentice, Henry Highland, one of the party who attacked Kavanaugh, were produced as witnesses against the ten Whitefeet, who were, on their evidence, convicted of the minor offence within the house, and acquitted of the burglary, as Kavanagh had raised the latch to admit them.

On the cross examination of Highland, he admitted, that he had often been present when Whitefeet were sworn in, and stated that the following was the oath administered—

1. I hereby swear to keep counsel of all this united business or ribandism.
2. I hereby swear to suffer the right arm to be cut from the left, and the left from the right, and the right to be nailed to the metropolis of Armagh goaldoor, before ever I'll waylay or betray a brother, or go on a green cloth to swear against him.
3. I hereby swear never to have carnal pleasure with a brother's wife, sister, aunt, or first cousin, only by lawful permission.
4. I hereby swear never to rob a man or keep company with a robber, unless in goal, or work, where it cannot be helped.
5. I hereby swear to give money to the repair of arms or of ammunition, when called upon by a brother, if I have it.
6. I hereby swear never to have a shilling, and a brother to want sixpence, without giving it to him.
7. I hereby swear never to pity the moans and groans of dying children, but always wade knee deep in Orange blood, and to keep down land-jobbers and tithe-jobbers.
8. I hereby swear never to see a brother in danger of transportation, or the gallows, if I am able to make up money for him.
9. I hereby swear never to have two coats, two shirts, two pair of stockings, or any thing belonging to the body, but will give a brother one if he require it.
10. I hereby swear never to sit in company and hear a brother spoken ill of. If I am not able to fight or resist, I will walk out and tell the next brother I meet what was said, who said it, and in what company.
11. I hereby swear to go 15 miles on foot, and 21 on horseback, when called upon by a brother, upon a lawful occasion, or unlawful, for fear it might be unlawful before we could come back.
12. I hereby swear never to give the secret to bishop, priest, or minister, or to any other body, only a friar, and to never tell the man that made me a Whitefoot, and to keep up to the knight of St. Patrick.

The declaration of the above caused an extraordinary sensation in court; parts of the oath have heretofore been exhibited to the public indignation, but this is the first time that it has been exposed in a court of justice in the county of Kilkenny, as a characteristic of the Whitefoot system. Several of its clauses are well remembered as having been used as forms of swearing in the older Ribandmen or Rockites, in the north of Ireland, where the former Orange system provoked such a reaction. The fact of its having been grafted on Whitefootism, only proves how extensive are the causes which operate in Ireland to expose the peasantry to the temptation of joining any system or any enterprise, however rash, and lawless, and dangerous, that holds out a hope of redress.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser of Wednesday, April 24.

Saratoga and Schenectady Rail Road.—This road is constructed by a joint stock company, incorporated in 1831. The capital was originally $150,000, but the amount has been increased by an additional subscription of $100,000, made in 1832.

It was commenced in 1831, and was so far finished as to be used for the transportation of passengers early in 1832. A number of beautiful cars was placed upon the road, and although the cholera prevented the usual travel to the Springs, the business actually done under all the disadvantages was much greater than could have been expected. The road was not finished through the village of Ballston, and post coaches were employed to take passengers going to Saratoga, over the valley of Kayderosseras. A very admirable piece of masonry carries the road across the creek, and it is now entirely finished.

This road is another proof of the remarkable facilities existing in this country for the construction of works of internal improvement. It is nearly level, and admirably adapted for swift and safe traveling.

The general course of the road from Schenectady to Saratoga Springs, is about north 30 degrees east. For three fifths of the distance it is straight, the residue consists of curves of various radii, which, with the exception of those at Saratoga and Ballston, do not exceed from 3,000 to 7,500 feet.

The graduation of the road is mostly level. The undulations are very gentle, and in no place exceed an ascent of 16 feet in a mile, or one in 330 feet.

The work is of a substantial and durable character, with the exception of a few bridges of timber, and for three miles of the road, the rails rest on stone foundations; the residue are laid upon wood. The rails are of yellow pine, and are covered with iron plates, weighing 23 tons per mile.

The length of the road from the bridge over the Mohawk at Schenectady to its termination at Saratoga, is 21.40 miles. The total cost of its construction, including carriage houses, stables, and two dwellings, is $217,201 22, or $10,149 per mile.

A locomotive engine has been ordered and is expected to be on the road by June or July next.

A more beautiful route, and a cheaper and better road cannot be found in the United States. The effect is already to be seen in the villages of Ballston and Saratoga, where real estate is coming into demand. It is calculated that there will be 35,000 persons passing over the road from the first of May to the 1st September, judging from the summer business heretofore done. Merchandise, in considerable quantities, has been transported to the north by this route since the opening of the navigation, and some canal freight it is said has been taken in advance of the opening of the northern canal. On the whole, we consider this road the most successful experiment yet made, so far as regards the cheapness of construction and the great profit to be derived from the investment.

Great Prices.—A lot of ground, at the corner of Wall and William streets, New York, twenty nine feet front, by forty two feet deep, was sold at auction on Tuesday for $40,750. Nine years ago this same property was bought for sixteen thousand five hundred dollars. The present sale is about thirty four dollars a square foot.—*Balt. Amer. April 26.*

State Loan.—We understand, says the Pennsylvania Reporter, that the State Loan of $533,000 was, on Thursday last, taken by Messrs. S. & M. Allen, of Philadelphia, at a premium of fourteen dollars on every hundred dollars of the stock. The last loan was taken at a premium of $13,51 on the $100.—*Poulson.*

The Richmond Enquirer, under the head of "Results and Prospects," says that "there will be a decided and overwhelming majority in the next legislature against Nullification. Virginia is true to the back bone. She goes against the mad politics of South Carolina. She is devoted to the RIGHTS *and to the* UNION *of the States.*"

East India Company.—We find in Bell's Weekly Messenger an article, purporting to present an outline of the plan finally agreed upon between the British Government and the East India Company respecting the Company's charter. The ancient charter is to be renewed, and the right of regulation as respects the free trade in India is to be entirely done away; so that every British subject will be at liberty to trade and settle in India without restrictions of any kind. The exclusive trade to China is to be abolished unconditionally. The company are still to exercise the government and administration of the revenues of India, though more extensive powers are to be vested in the Board of Control; nor is any guarantee to be given by the nation for the payment of the India debt, for which the Company will, as before, remain responsible; but the army is to be under the management of the Government at home, and paid from the territorial revenues of India. The Company are to exist in perpetuity as a corporate body, to retain the exclusive property of Calcutta, Madras, and other trading settlements, and the territories belonging to them, so far as they bear the character of private possessions; but the general sovereignty over every part of India is to be vested in the British Crown.

Extract from the Review of the Baltimore Market, ending Friday Evening, April 26, 1833.

Coffee.—There has been a little more animation in the coffee market this week, but we hear of no change in prices. The demand is chiefly for home use. Among the transactions we note sales of about 1200 bags Rio, at 12 1-2 a 12 3-4 for fair to good, and 12 3-4 a 13 cents for good to prime green; 500 bags Havana at 12 1-2 cents. Sales of St. Domingo are making at 11 1-2 cents in small lots, and Porto Rico at 12 1-2 a 13 cts.—A small parcel of Java was sold at 13 1-2 cents.

Flour—Howard street Flour.—The receipts this week are about 4500 bbls. On Monday and Tuesday the sales from stores were at $5 25, $5 31 1-4 and $5 37 1-2, at which prices not over 500 barrels were sold. Since then some of the dealers have sold at $5 25, but others refuse to sell at less than $5 37 1-2. On Wednesday and Thursday about 500 bbls. were sold at $5 25, and on the latter day 400 bbls. were sold at $5 37 1-2. In the early part of the week the wagon price was unsettled, and $5 a $5 25 was paid. Since Thursday dealers have generally paid $5 12 1-2 a $5 25. The greater part of the receipts goes into store on country owners' account.

City Mills' Flour.—On Monday and Tuesday several sales of *extra*, amounting to about 4500 barrels, were made at $5 75, cash. On Tuesday morning a small lot of *standard* was taken at $5 50, cash. Since then we have not heard of a single transaction in this description. The stocks are light.

Susquehanna Flour.—There has been a fair demand for Susquehanna Flour throughout the week. On Monday and Tuesday the sales were considerable, amounting to between 2000 and 3000 bbls. Since then nearly as much has been sold. The bulk of the sales was made at $5 25 per bbl. A small lot was disposed of at $5 18 3-4, and one or two parcels, in very good condition, were sold at $5 31 1-4. We quote $5 25 as the fair price of the article.

Wagon Freights—Have declined. We quote to Wheeling and Pittsburgh, $2 per 100 lbs.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, the 30th ult. by the Rev. F. Herron, Mr. M. P. O'HERN, to Miss MARY, daughter of John Robinson, Esq. of Scotch Hill.

DIED,

On the 27th ultimo, WILLIAM WRIGHT, in the 35th year of his age.

THE WESTERN FEMALE
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

UNDER the superintendence of WILLIAM B. LACEY, D. D., is now open, and will be prepared for the reception of pupils at any time, except in the month of August.

The design of the Institute is to impart an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of Female Education; and, having engaged teachers of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the Principal hopes to fulfil the design.

Mr. *Fleming* and Miss *Smith* will teach the elementary branches; Dr. *Aikin* will instruct in Geometry, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, and Geology. Dr. *Lacey* will hear classes in Rhetoric, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, History, Elocution, and Criticism. Mrs. *Lacey*, Mr. *Duponchel*, and Mrs. *Fleming*, will teach the French and Italian Languages. Mr. *Rupp*, assisted by Mrs. Lacey, will give lessons in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Mr. *Duponchel*, Mrs. *Lacey* and Miss *Smith*, will instruct in Drawing and Painting, in all their varieties.

☞ The expense of Board and Tuition will vary, according to the branches taught, from 120 to 200 dollars per annum.

☞ Bills, in all cases, payable one quarter in advance.

Lectures will be given, weekly, on Etiquette and Female Manners, and the pupils exercised, daily, in Calesthenics, and the forms and elegancies of polished life. The scholars will have access to an extensive Library of English, French, and Italian Literature, with every possible facility to the improvement of their *taste* and *manners*.

Each Pupil is required to bring a Bible, Bed and Bedding, Towels, Napkins, Table Spoon, Tea Spoon, Knife and Fork.

The summer term will commence on the 13th May, inst., and all who wish to enter in that period, are requested to do so at the *beginning*.

Dr. Lacey contemplates in establishing, in the vicinity of his residence, a school for boys; and those who wish to procure places in it for their sons, will please apply immediately.

☞ The Christian Herald, Democrat, and Statesman, will insert the above 3 times.

May 3, 1833.—tf

WILLIAM RICHART,

FORMERLY of the Sign of the Lamb, in the Diamond, respectfully informs the public that he has opened a House of Entertainment in the Three Story Brick House, on the corner of Wood street and Virgin Alley, sign of the *Spread Eagle*—where he is prepared to accommodate travelers and others. He hopes, by proper attention, to merit a share of the patronage of his friends, former customers, and the public generally.

Pittsburgh, May 3, 1833.—3t.

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE highest market price, in cash, will be paid for the various grades of Wool, washed on the Sheep's back, delivered at the Woollen Manufactory, in Economy.

FREDERICK RAPP.

Economy, April 29, 1833. [May 3.—3m]

New Market.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the New Market, ON SCOTCH HILL, will be opened for the sale of Country Produce, &c., on Tuesday, the 14th instant, and that Tuesday and Friday, in each week, will be the regular days on which the Market at this Market House will be held.

BY THE COMMITTEE.

Pittsburgh, May 3, 1833.—3t

J. CHISLETT, PORTRAIT PAINTER,

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,
PITTSBURGH.

J. C. takes this opportunity of soliciting the patronage of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, and would be happy to show his specimens to those who may favor him with a call.

May 3—tf

Information is Wanted

OF the family of Mr. WILLIAM STEWART, a Carpenter, who removed, many years since, from Cannonsburgh to Pittsburgh, and there died, leaving, as is believed, a Widow and Children; his mother's maiden name was MARTHA BOYD—Also, of a lady, whose maiden name was JANE CULBERSON, and that of her mother, Jane Boyd, who was married in Erie county, Pa. to some gentleman near Pittsburgh, whose name is unknown.—If any member of Mr. Stewart's family, or the above described lady, or descendants of her's should see this advertisement, they will hear of something to their advantage, by writing to the subscriber an account of their respective families, with the residence of each member, including their own address.

HUGH DAVEY EVANS,
No. 9, St. Paul's street,
Baltimore.

May 3, 1833.—3t

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE Enrolled Militia of the 61st Regiment Pennsylvania Militia will meet for drill and inspection, as follows, viz:—The first Battalion in Elizabeth-town, at the house lately occupied by Maj. Walker, on Monday, the 20th day of May, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.—the second Battalion on Tuesday, the 21st day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the house of Maj. Wm. Johnston, in Wilkins township, armed and equipped according to law.

Courts of Appeal.—Frist Battalion, Captains Elrod, Heath, and Vankirk, to meet at the house lately occupied by Maj. Walker, in Elizabethtown, on the second Monday of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Second Battalion, Captains Irwin, Carothers, and Lieutenant M'Cully, to meet at the house of John Johnston, in Wilkins township, on the 2d Monday of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ROBERT CAROTHERS,
May 3—3t *Col. 61st Regiment.*

TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

THE Undersigned Committee, who have heretofore given notice to the public of the circumstances that transpired at Economy, on the 2d ultimo, feel themselves constrained, by repeated statements of the most erroneous nature, of the conduct and character of the counsel appointed by the New Philadelphia Society, located at Phillipsburgh, in Beaver county, to contradict, in direct and unqualified terms, these false statements; and they do hereby solemnly declare and say that Count Leon, Doctor Goentgen, and Consul Kahl have, heretofore, at all times since the formation of said Society, endeavored to counsel and advise the members thereof to conform in all things to the laws and regulations of the State; and also, to pursue no other remedy for adjusting and settling our domestic disputes with George and Frederick Rapp, of Economy. The reasons assigned by them were—first, because it was our duty as christians and good members of civil society to conform in all things to the laws and usages of the country; and, secondly, as christians, to behave peaceably to all men; and the consequences of acting differently were likewise explained, that we would thereby impair the goodness of our claims against them; and consequently lessen our chance of recovery in a Court of Justice.

We would further make known, that false, feigned, and scandalous reports, derogatory to the standing and true character of Count Leon have been insidiously promulgated, both publicly and privately, to the American people. The source from whence these false statements originated, is known to this committee; and their authors and abettors will be exposed to the public. Although Count Leon has been thus unjustly assailed, and his character and motives most shamefully abused, we would assure the people of the United States that the rules and discipline of this society are in perfect accordance with the mild and equitable spirit of the laws of the states. And, although we have lived as members of this society more than one year, we can state, with perfect satisfaction, that during all that time we have lived in more harmony, enjoyed greater liberty of conscience, and freedom of person and of speech than we have experienced heretofore. The domestic concerns and government of this society are exclusively regulated by the members of the society, through a committee elected by themselves; and Count Leon and Dr. Goentgen have no power or authority over them, further than to advise and counsel them, relative to the necessity and propriety of paying obedience to the laws of the country in which they live; to explain to them the revealed will of God to man; and to take care that the laws of God and the country be strictly observed by the members of the community, according to our regulations.

Adam Shuele	Christian Martin
Jacob Wagner	Penotus Zundel
George Frank	Anthony Knapper
Jacob Shaefer	Jacob Stroheker
David Wagner	Jacob Zundel
Michael Forstner	Christian Smith
Raimund Gann.	

Phillipsburgh, Beaver county, May 3—3t

RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

40 BBLS. best Tanners' Oil;
20 As also, a sample of Roebling's Manufactured Pittsburgh Glue—warranted in quality equal to any in the market, and will be put up to order.

IN STORE,
20 bbls. Bank Oil;
20 do Shore Oil—
Direct from Boston, and for sale, on very fair terms, by H. F. SCHWEPPE.

May 3, 1833—2mo

TO PRINTERS.

JUST received, one Case of BLANK CARDS—assorted Numbers—for sale cheap by S. J. SYLVESTER, Corner of Wood and Third st's.

May 3, 1833.

BATTALION ORDERS.

THE Seventh Battalion Allegheny county Volunteers, are ordered to assemble at the house of Mr. Thomas Coxes, in the village of Wilkinsburgh, on the 22d May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., properly armed and equipped for training. Each member of the several Companies will furnish himself with 12 rounds Blank Cartridge.

The commissioned and staff officers of the above Battalion will meet at the house of Mr. J. Johnson, of said township and county, on Saturday, the 18th day of May, for the purpose of drilling.

THOS. WITHROW, Lieut. Col.

May 3—3t

REMOVAL.

SPIERS & RENFREW

HAVE removed their Shop to the corner of Penn and Water streets, where they will continue to build to order—Steam Engines, Machinery, &c.

Also, Steam Boat, and other Jobbing done at the shortest notice. April 12—w3m

MACHINE CARDS.

A FEW Boxes of Whittemore's Woollen MACHINE CARDS, in lots to suit purchasers—will be sold cheap, to close consignments.

Apply to ABISHAI WAY,
Number 47 Market street.

April 9, 1833.—w6t

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

IN this Institution there are four Classes in Greek, and four in Latin—A place is, therefore, easily found to suit any applicant who is desirous of prosecuting the study of these languages. A class is just commencing the Latin Language. All the Branches of Mathematics are taught, Geography, Algebra, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry—the application of Spherical Trigonometry to Nautical Problems; Navigation; Dialing; the Differential and Integral Calculus; Analytical Trigonometry, or any other branch desired.

In the ensuing quarter. Lectures will be delivered on Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, and Astronomy. Lectures are also delivered on Moral Philosophy.

The society of the Students, for Composition, Elocution, and Criticism, is a school for Original Composition and Public Speaking, conducted with great propriety, and perhaps superior to any private teaching in the western country.

Suitable assistance is preparing to aid the operations of the Institution. R. BRUCE.

April 12, 1833.

STAFFORD YOUNG'S DRY GOODS STORE,

NO. 90 MARKET STREET.

MRS. YOUNG takes the liberty of informing her friends and the public, generally, that she has returned from Philadelphia, with a selection of Fashionable Pattern Hats, Caps, and Dresses, and has made arrangements for receiving the latest Fashions, monthly. April 19—3t

Valuable Property for Sale,

AT BRICELAND'S CROSS ROADS,
Washington County, Pa.

I WISH to sell the House and Lot in said village, lately occupied by me as a Tavern and Store. The house is a large frame, and in good repair, 60 feet in front by 30 back, with a Kitchen and other out Buildings. There are on the lot, two good Stables, a well of good water, in which is a good Pump, and convenient Spring House.

Also, a Lot of Ground, containing two and one-half acres, on which is a good Coal Bank.

The whole of the property is very eligibly situated for public business. Possession given on the first of April next. If not sold, it will be rented. For terms, which will be easy, apply to the subscriber, in Steubenville, Ohio.

JAMES BRICELAND.

October 16, 1832.—tf

NEW NOVEL.

LIFE OF A SAILOR, by a Captain in the Navy: 2 vols., 12 mo. Also,

The Humorist's Own Book, by the Author of the Young Man's Own Book.

This day received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

April 19—3t

PROSP

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,

NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of

Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur

CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

Men's	Boys'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flash do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do
Cloth.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops;	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla;
English Baloon do	Cloth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of variousshapes.

N. B. Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.

December 4.—1y

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.--tf.

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum; immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Exr's.*
JOHN SNYDER, }

Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13--tf Water street.

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of
JAMES B. IRWIN.
December 28—tf

JOHN D. MAHON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞ Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.--tf

Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and executed with neatness and despatch.

On hand a large assortment of School, Chap, and Miscellaneous Books; also, Stationery in all its variety.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ☞ Rags taken in exchange for Books and Paper.

N. B. *Steam Boat Books and Merchants' Account Books* Bound and Ruled to any given pattern, on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.

☞ The Subscribers very respectfully recommend the Patronage of their former Customers to their Successor, M. P. O'Hern, at their old stand, Wood street.

CRAMER & SPEAR.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

FOR SALE.

THE interest of the late M. S. Mason in the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, (being one third of the concern) is offered for sale on advantageous terms.

It is believed that the investment will prove a safe and profitable one. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co., or
JAMES RIDDLE.
Dec. 25.—tf.

The American Plough Boy.

THIS is a small agricultural paper, designed more particularly for those who do not choose to take a more expensive work, and yet are desirous to understand how others manage agricultural affairs. It will in a measure be confined to giving details of the *practical operations* of practical farmers, rather than the speculations of the more scientific. It will draw considerably upon the columns of the New York Farmer and American Gardener's Magazine, as well as other agricultural publications. It will also give many interesting items of news, and occurrences of the day, and devote one page out of four to advertisements, if required.

Terms, $1 50 per annum, in advance, to *single* subscribers; or twelve copies will be sent for $15, if paid in *advance*. All communications for the *American Plough Boy* may be addressed to the Proprietor, D. K. MINOR.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the creditors of Jacob Hanson, late auctioneer, of this city, that the Assignees have declared a second dividend of 5¼ per cent. in favor of his creditors that have signed a release.

GEO. BOGGS, } ASSIGNEES.
N. HOLMES, }

April 26—3t*

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

TO RENT,

THE Two Three Story Brick Stores, erected by the subscriber, in Wood street, on Sturgeon's *Lots*. Possession given on the first of April. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK.
March 22. No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door cheek of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.
JAMES R. SPEER,
No. 130 Wood street.
Jan. 22, 1833.

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

WANTED,

A STEAM ENGINE, of from 3 to 5 horse power. Enquire at
S. J. SYLVESTER'S.
March 19.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.
E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

GEORGE COCHRAN, OF R'D,

WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor nim with their business. He will be constantly supplied with ageneral assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at Wholesale, on the most favorable terms.

☞ The partnership of COCHRAN & IRWIN was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.
Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

GLASS WARE.

BAKEWELLS AND ANDERSON inform their friends and the public, that they have made a reduction in the prices of their Glassware, and have now on hand a complete assortment of Plain, Cut, and Prest Glass of every description.

Also—Plain, Cut, and Prest Bureau Knobs, and a variety of Japan, Britannia, and Plated Castor Frames—received direct from the manufactories.
BAKEWELLS & ANDERSON.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1833.- 3m.

ALEXANDER & RUFUS, a Treatise on Church Government, by the late Dr. Anderson—only Edition in the United States—for sale by M. P. O'HERN.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style*. Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.
JOHN HISE,
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs always on hand, for sale or barter.
November 23.—tf

NEW INVENTION.

Faber's Patent Clover Mill.

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.

Mills constructed agreeebly to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and will hull without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.

Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO 66, WOOD STREET

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.
W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes*, complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,
Franklin Head, Wood street.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.
HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.
JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.
Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.
ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.
Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

REMOVAL.

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgments to his customers for their very liberal support, and asks a continuance of their custom, at his new stand, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Holdship & Son, who have declined the Book Business in his favor. To the customers of Messrs. Holdship, he would say that an extensive assortment of every article in the Book and Stationery Business will be found at his store, at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Country Merchants will find a more extensive assortment of Books than in any other establishment, and at lower prices than at any other store in the western country, on the most liberal terms. S. J. SYLVESTER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
April 2, 1833.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.
JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley. (*the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,*) where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates.

Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

Interest allowed on Special Deposits.

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.
GEORGE A. COOK.
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appears to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.
February 1.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE.
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

E. HALE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.
March 10, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.
Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.—tf.

BRITISH LUSTRE,

For Polishing Stoves & Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
March 22—tf No. 42 Market street.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞ *Refer to—*
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.
ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.
Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞ The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.
THOMAS MILLER.
Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL

AND Advocate of Internal Improvement—Vol. 2d.—This Journal was commenced on the 1st of Jan. 1832, with a single subscriber. It has now just commenced its second volume, with near one thousand subscribers, scattered in every state in the Union. It was first devoted to the subject of Railroads, Internal Improvements and news of the day; but it now embraces, in addition to the above, a department for Agriculture, and another for the mechanic Arts, wherein will be found an account of most new Inventions. Such, indeed, has been the encouragement held out, that the publisher is induced to extend its usefulness by making it, not only a journal of the progress of Internal Improvements by means of Railroads, Canals, and Steam Carriages, in our own country and in Europe, but also by making it a journal of mechanical improvements and inventions, and thereby collecting a greater variety of useful information, relating to such subjects, into a smaller compass, and at a less cost, than can be found in any other publication now, before the public.—Arrangements have been made to give engravings or illustrations of such new inventions as may be deemed important to the community. The American Railroad Journal and Advocate of Internal Improvements, will also contain much interesting and useful literary and news reading, with such public documents as may be deemed worth recording for future reference. It will also contain Meteorological Tables, kept at Montreal, L. C., New York city, Charleston, S. C. together with others kept at intermediate places. We have also the promise of one kept at Red River, in Louisiana; also Prices of Stocks, Sales of Real Estate, Prices Current and Bank Note List, &c. &c.

Terms, Three Dollars per annum, in advance, and will not be sent without.

The first volume may be had either in sheets or bound; and the second volume will be forwarded by numbers, as they are issued, to any part of the United States. Price of binding, 50 cents, 75 cts. or $1, according to the quality.

Published at No. 35 Wall street, New York, by
D. K. MINOR.

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to
A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

☞ For terms, and further particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
JAMES LAUGHLIN.
December 7, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.
Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter o. 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,
MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.
To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.
JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.
THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, I therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,
FREDERICK RAPP.
December 30—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

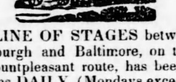
Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.



THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]
REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage: about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.
Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York,